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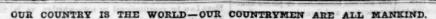
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serted three times for 75 ets.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Figureial Committee. - PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WENDELL PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible only for the financial economy of the paper-not for any of its debts.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION ISA COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it ounnot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their domini slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-en engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, lelivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

VOL. XXI. NO. 23.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 1065.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

Refuge of Oppression.

From the Charleston Mercury. REASONS WHY SOUTH CAROLINA SHOULD SECEDE ALONE

lst The only means of obtaining security for the ture is a dissolution of the Union. Redress for the past is hopeless.

2d. No other State seems prepared to resist the

24. No omer state seems prepared to resist the common oppression; therefore, if South Carolina wishes the beacht of the above means, she must resort to them herself alone, by dissolving the Union, so far as her connection with it is concerned. at After the various resolutions and other expressions of opinion, of the Legislature—from 1828 down to 1850—and, after a Convention of the people has

to 1550—and, siter a Convention of the people has been ordered, and delegates elected to the same, the only proper object of which Convention can be neith-er more nor less than a declaration of Secession, we er more nor less than a declaration these circumstan-cannot retreat from the position these circumstandation and final surrender, which would entitle

us to the contempt of all nations.

4th. Our right to secede is unquestionable and perfect, because the compact has been repeatedly videted, both by many of the contracting parties, and the Federal ugent, in spite of our remon-

5th. Our duty to secede is pre-eminently binding, because of many reasons, among which are the fol-lowing:-First-many, if not all, of the 'hireling' have, through their legislatures, incorporated societies and large associations, (thereby sanctioning and encouraging them,) whose express and avowed opens are to question, disturb and annihilate our night in certain property, notwithstanding neither not their usurper agent, the Federal Governt have the least concern with or control over Second-They have, through their Legislatures and otherwise, positively prevented cer-tain articles of the compact from being put into execution: or, if allowed to be executed, such unnecessary obstacles, risks and expenses have been accuted, as completely to counteract the provisions maited, as completely to counterfact the provision of the compact; thus violating their most solemn piedges to us. Third—Having thus proved themselves both dangerous and false to us and our institutions, it is our highest duty, because our only means of self-preservation, to dissolve all political

as the interest of at work to correspond to the corresponding to the cor faction is unfully postponed, reaction will inevitably easie. If the question is dropped now for the want of action, the State will have submitted. Her unaminity will have gone. New parties and new partitans will spring up. Warm conflicts will ensue, dential election will be an additional sal to the doom of Carolina. Party politics will di-vide us at home, till at length our Federal masters will attenish us with the information that we are

one of their colonies." 2d. Of all possible junctures this is the best, for a sage State to brave the Federal Government. No mbination of causes of which we can conceive, as early to transpire in future, will afford us half so an apportunity. If the Convention of the peohe is called, by the next session of the Legislature, to meet forthwith, it will have the advantage of sing the weakest moment of a weak admi in, to make its great and final issue with the Fede-al Government; and if that agent dares to carry its stancing saurpations to the length of coercion, we all enjoy the two-fold advantage of courting the contest at the most favorable moment for us, and the lest unfavorable for it. Besides, it is not only the deral Government that will be weak. The whole natry is distracted. We will venture to say, withof fear of contradiction, there is not a State in this land, whose citizens are half so united as those of teath Carolina. If the Southern States are too mach divided to act with us, it is equally true that the Northern States are too much convulsed to act in

securi against us.
3d. The Northern States (and the Southern also) will oe. The Northern States (and the Southern also) will says be more or less divided in sentiment at home all among themselves. But not so the Federal, alias consolidated Government. If we remain in the about all another administration comes into office, its impossible to say whether we will ever go out it. If we remain, we must either join in the approaching Presidential careas and continue our representation in Congress, or we must decline doing resentation in Congress, or we must decline doing ao. In the first case, the mere fact of our participating in the election, and in the measures of the Government, will be a tacit acknowledgment that we have dropped all intentions of markets. have dropped all intention of resisting the late usur-pations, that we are still to remain in the degraded position we have so long been complaining of, in short, that we have submitted. Or, on the other hand, if we decline, we will present the anomalous case of a sovereign State governed by an adminis-tration and a Congress in which it has no voice whatever. A self-sacrifice too enormous to conceive, la tither case we become a colony; the worst of all colonies—a pouting one.

olonies—a pouting one.
In conclusion, Messra. Editors, we have already that this administration can do with Southern

Respectfully yours-sine die,

Selections.

OUR NATION'S SINS.

Extracts from an able and impressive 'Fast Day Discourse,' entitled ' Our Nation's Sins and the Christian's Duty,' by Daniel Foster, Minister in Charge of the Congregational Church of Concord, Mass.

The doctrine is now openly defended in our National Council halls, that slavery is a divine institu-tion, a perpetual ordinunce of God, the proper relation between the laborer and his employer, the corner-stone of this great Federal Republic.

of this great Federal Republic.

This dark creed is devoutly professed by the politicians of the South, of all parties, and is preached from almost every pulpit there, and it is practically troin almost every pulpit there, and it is practically the faith on which our leading statesmen of the North, in their apostacy, act. By their deeds shall ye know them. We judge them by this rule, and say of Webster and Cass, of Winthrop and Dickinson, of Douglass and Fillmore, they are among the oppressors of the suffering sons and daughters of Toil.

In our fathers' days, the ministry preached against alayer, were known as shoultiquists, and their influence.

from New England, and monitoring the ministry, and their deEdwards, his brethren in the ministry, and their deseendants of the same faith and order, were earnest
abolitionists. They preached against slavery and
the slave-trade, then in full operation around them,
often to the perilling of their support, till the public
conscience was aroused and slavery abolished. The
noble Channing, who exerted a greater influence
mobile Channing, who exerted a greater influence
mobile Channing.

Our fathers presend the ordinance of '87, by which they consecrated a vast empire to freedom. We know full well that they intended by that decree to localize, limit and discourage slavery. Their degenerate sons have secured a place in Congress by solemn pledges to maintain this ordinance in the organization of the new territories, violate their word, burter their birthright, for the false smile of slavery, and betray their sacred trust. They vote down the proviso of freedom, and open vast empires for the extension and perpetuation of human bondage. The categories of this base please in excuse the plea, that to pass this proviso is re-enacting the laws of God, by which, without our aid, slavery is surely excluded. He knew, and the world knows to-day, the utter falseness of this base please. Slaveholding judges are appointed, and other territories, whose policy is well known to be favorable to slavery, to rule over these territories, and mould their institutions and laws and customs. mould their institutions and laws and customs.

Hugh N. Smith, nominated by the President as Secretary of New Mexico, ans just been rejected by the Senate of the United States, because he is known to be in favor of the Declaration of Independence, which declares all men to be created with the inslienable right to be free. In the means the abvers

Senate of the United States, because he is known to be in favor of the Declaration of Independence, which declares all men to be created with the inalianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such property completely. We have not heard of any effort of the kind since, allianants of such the kind of paying states. The property of further must be fifteen or twenty thousand further of California to pay for it.

We were told that it was necessary only to test the law in Boston, to secure its triumph, and the law in Boston, to secure its triumph, and the same received the sanction of the President, and the same fund, in so doing, cast off their allegiance to God, and for some patry present consideration, sell to be come the constitutionally recognized have of the sanction of the property advanced?

The ministers who preach that we ought to obey, and received the sanction of the Presiden

States and Southern men. May we not at least fear what the next may do? We must remember that South Carolina is mortal. Her citizens are human, and humanity is full of faults. Temptation is hard to resist. Office is the delight of many. Gold is weighty. Ridicule is overpowering. Fear is highly contagious. And submission soon becomes an epidemic, when virtue and courage fail, and disgust, poverty and degradation alone, are left to feed the gangrenous corruption.

Respectfully yours—sine die, And the history of the early Christians abounds with such cases. Now remember that these ministers know these things. They have the Bible in their hands, and they cannot plead ignorance to justify their course. I said they were doing this for some paltry consideration of present importance. Dr. Dewey, who affirmed his readiness to surrender civil or mother if necessary to present the Union. Dewey, who affirmed his readiness to surrender child or mother, if necessary to preserve this Union, has obtained his reward. He is appointed Chaplain in the Navy, and will stand a very fine chance to be chosen Chaplain of the Senate of this great Union. I distinctly impeach these men of treason against Christ. And mark you this prediction, the revelation of Eternity will sustain this fearful charge. Those ministers who take the Bible in their hands, and preach the duty of obedience to this bill of abominations, are traitors before God, and hypocrites before men.

SLAVES

We are in duty bound to refuse all fellowship to We are in duty bound to refuse an indicate the slaveholder and to his abettor.

I could not in conscience, and I would not for my life, by any act of mine, acknowledge the minister, who assumes such a wicked attitude in regard to this fugitive slave bill, as Dewey and Rogers have this fugitive slave bill, as Dewey and Rogers have done, to be a minister of Christ. I believe that such the such that the such done, to be a minister of Christ. I believe that such men are undisguisedly and only ministers of unright-

Depend upon it, says a correspondent of the Free Presbyterian, that when we are dead and In our fathers' days, the ministry preached against slavery, were known as abolitionists, and their influence was potent in the speedy removal of this curse was potent in the speedy removal of this curse was taught in Christian pulpits—when the Governfrom New England and from New York. Lorantan ence was potent in the speedy removal of this curse ence was potent in the speedy removal of this curse was taught in Christian pulpits—when the Government commanded the citizen to trample humanity Edwards, his brethren in the ministry, and their de-

and a compact, that working their most administration of the compact, that working their most administrations, it is our highest that the control of their support, this position is the state of the permitted of their support, this position is the state of the permitted of their support, this position is the state of the permitted of their support, this position is the state of the permitted of

From the Impartial Citizen.

wrong and outrage from the merited abhorrence of the North would not, interfere to prevent it: and if the latter exer to make the attempt, it would be an act of unmitigated despotism. Let some State make the experiment; but till it does, it is nothing but a despicable craven to say that it can't get out of the Union! Can't get out! Why, if all the armies and navies in the world were to combine to keep it in, they could not; they could keep it under, but that would not be in; they could make it a subject and a vassal, but that would not be a member;—they could compel it to be governed by the United States, but that would not be one of those States;—the other thirty would be the United States, for they would be united, not with, but over, the thirty-first! Any State can leave the Union!

Well, then, a State, as well as a man, 'is known by the company it keeps.' And those States South are pirate States—red as the red death—leprous as Sodom—black as hell! They are one vast Hell. Land! A State is a unit, an individual—and so those States are fifteen or sixteen Colossal Pirates, and they are nothing else. And so the Northern States are fifteen of sixteen Colossal Pirates, and they are nother individuals, 'keeping company' with those Colossal Pirates, and they are nother individuals, 'keeping company' with those Colossal Pirates, and they are nother individuals, 'keeping company' with those Colossal Pirates, and they are nother individuals, 'keeping company' with those Colossal Pirates, and they are nother individuals, 'keeping companions, as so many men would be known by their companions, as so many men would be known by their companions, as so many men would be known by their companions, as so many men would one case, is just as powerful as it ever can be in the one case, is just as powerful as it ever can be in the one case, is just as powerful as it ever can be in the one case, is just as powerful as it ever can be in the one case, is just as powerful as it ever can be in the one case, is just as powerful as it ev the one case, is just as powerful as it ever can be in the other. The man who habitually keeps company with a man pirate, is a pirate himself; and, therefore, the State that keeps company with a State pirate, is a pirate too, and for the same reason that the other is. Being one with State pirates, it is one of them. South Carolina and Texas are pirates. Then New York and Massachnsetts are! New York becomes a Liberty Party State. She still is the same pirate! New York elects Liberty Representatives and Senators to Congress, and casts her vote for the philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, and my good friend, Samuel R. Ward, to be President and Vice President. She is still the same pirate! She keeps her place with the thieves in the same Union, she sits with them in the same Congress, she clings to the same sisterhood. She may rebuke them by her votes and protests, but she nullifies the influence of both by remaining in their company, just as a man who should remain year after year on board a pirate bark to rebuke his shipmates, would only tempt the villains to go on in their crime, in spile of his reproof, by being forever one of their crew. He might even stay to get the control of the vessel, and thus company to the crease and undersules and intelligence. In place of the noble figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such a figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imagine such as figure we had made up our mind to see, imag

Again: The Northern States make the Southern respectable. Respectability goes with numbers; a Nation is more respectable than a State; a confederacy of thirty States is thought more of than one of those States, or even than fifteen of them. Now, it is the dictate of retributive justice, that upon the head of the wrong-doer—not upon somebody else—should come the punishment due to crime, and that punishment, in the case of the pirate States of the South, consists to a great extent in the rebuke and scorn of an abhorring world; and therefore, the Northern States, by taking these fifteen pirates to their bosom, and throwing their own respectability into common with them, are guilty of shielding them from that scorn, and screening them from that rebuke, and thus upholding and perpetuating their villany; for nothing can be more plain, than that a rebuke which would be felt, if permitted to come down on the heads of the weak and despised sovereignties of the South alone, would lose half its efficacy and be thrown away, if taken off from their shoulders, and divided among the more reputable, populous and Christian States of the nighty and puissant North. Slavery is a State system, only when the State is left to itself—when it stands alone; the Again: The Northern States make the Southern | hood. the State is left to itself—when it stands alone; the moment it is joined by other States—the moment a Confederacy is formed—it is a National system. We have, therefore, no State Slavery in this country, no Southern Slavery; it is all National,—it is American! Every American, therefore, shares in its reproach, and is held responsible for it. When Daniel Webster goes to England, the finger of scorn is pointed behind him, and men say—'you came from America, did you? Ithought they held slaves in America, They don't say 'in Carolina,' for Slavery don't belong to Carolina; but it is 'America,' for employed to enforce the conviction, which seems to

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The American Union is voluntary. States made it, and they can unmake it. They joined it, and they can leave it. The South can withdraw from it. The North can. The Bay State can. So can New York. So can Ohio. The connection of every one of the Northern States with the Union is absolutely and solely a matter of choice. If any one—even the least of the so-called Free States,—should propose leaving the Union, the South could not, and the North would not, interfere to prevent it: and if the latter were to makethe attempt, it would be an and manthieves and murderers, while at the same time she would be gathering up the length and breadth and four corners of the nighty 'Empire' of two and a half millions of men, into her hands, and throwing them, like so many ample folds, over those very man-thieves and murderers, while at the same time she would be gathering up the length and breadth and four corners of the nighty 'Empire' of two and a half millions of men, into her hands, and throwing them, like so many ample folds, over those very man-thieves and murderers, while at the same time she would be gathering up the length and breadth and four corners of the nighty 'Empire' of two and a half millions of men, into her hands, and throwing them, like so many ample folds, over those very man-thieves and murderers, while at the same time she would be gathering up the length and breadth and four corners of the nighty 'Empire' of two and a half millions of men, into her hands, and throwing them, like so many ample folds, over those very man-thieves and murderers, while at the same time she would be gathering up the length and breadth and four corners of the nighty 'Empire' of two and a half millions of men, into her hands, and throwing them, like so many ample folds, over those very man-thieves and murderers, while and breadth and four corners of the night the parkers of two and a half millions of men, into her hands, and throwing them, like so many ample folds, over those very man-thieves and murder heads of man-thieves and murderers, while at the

by being forever one of their crew. He might even stay to get the control of the vessel, and thus compel them to cease plundering and killing, (as the Liberty Party proposes doing,) but the common sense of the world would proclaim him without excuse, and the common law of the world would doom him to the gibbet. New York may see herself in this inirror—Gerrit Smith and Samuel R. Ward may look upon their own faces in this daguerreotype—for, have they not been stiting for the picture?

ssant North. Slavery is a State system, only when the State is left to itself—when it stands alone; the state is left to itself—when it stands alone; the state is left to itself—when it stands alone; the state is left to itself—when it stands alone; the state is left to itself—when it stands alone; the state is left to itself—when it stands alone; the state is left to itself—when it stands alone; the state is left to itself—when it stands alone; the state is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone; the stands alone is left to itself—when it stands alone is left to itself—when itself—when itself—when itself—when itself—when itself—when itself—when itself—when itself—when itself

on earth that can prevent it. You might us well smother the fires of Vesuvius, as to stifle agitation upon any great public question. If a State is in the Union, she may claim her constitutional right to manage her own affairs—she may appeal to us not to endanger her peace or her interests; and there is enough of patriotism and reason in the community to listen to her suggestions; but when out, this influence is lost, and agitation will go on without restraint.—
If Massachusetts before spoke, she will then thunder. If the country before trembled, it will then rock to and fro, like a ship in a tempest; and the constitu tional obligations to return the slave will be turned into natural instincts to help him off.

From the London Morning Chronicle. PREPARATION AND MANUFACTURE OF

One of the greatest obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of an extended cultivation of flax, viz.: that of the trouble, delay and expense attendant viz.: that of the trouble, delay and expense attendant upon its atceping, in order to prepare it for the market, has now been removed by an invention which entirely dispenses with that process, and enables the grower, at the smallest possible cost, to send his fibre into the market. By this process, of which Mr. Donlan is the inventor, the results are obtained by a combination of chemical and mechanical means; and as it avoids all the expenses connected with steeping, the fibre may be prepared at a cost considerably below that incurred in the present process, and may be made, we are assured, applicable either for fabrics of the coarseness of nail bags or canvass, or of the fineness of the most beautiful canvass, or of the fineness of the most beautiful Brussels lace. But not only is the expense considerably less, but the time consumed in the preparation of the fibre, which by the old process ranges from ten days to three weeks does not exceed as from ten days to three weeks, does not exceed us many hours by the unsteeped mode. It also possesses a vast superiority on account of the extreme simplicity of the means adopted, which may be made intelligable to and performed by a mere child. But by far the most important and valuable part of this invention is,—that it produces a fibre perfectly clean, and in its natural state, without any of the stains or impurities which necessarily attach their-selves to the fibre during the process of steeping; and it also possesses the advantage of securing that regularity and uniformity of strength which, to a greater or less extent, is wanting in the steeped

Application has been made for a charter of incor-Application has been made for a charter of incorporation for a company, which will be prepared to purchase the flax produced upon 100,000 acres of land in Ireland, at £12 per acre, and to prepare it for the market in cases where the grower may not possess the necessary facilities for preparing it himself. The uniformity of strength, and freedom from stain or impurity, which exists in the flax prepared by the unsteeped process, has, within the last four days, led to the practical demonstration of an investigation of an investigation.

days, led to the practical demonstration of an inven-tion, of the value and importance of which, to the agriculturalists and manufacturers of this country, it is impossible to form any adequate idea, and which consists, among other things, of the adaptation of the flax fibre to cotton machinery. The patentee of this invention is M. Le Chevalier P. Claussen, member of the circular loom, and by his collections of objects in natural history, and plants of South America, in the British Museum, and in the Museum of Paris, We stated, on Monday last, that we had placed in We stated, on Monday last, that we had placed in our hands a quantity of flax rovings and yarns spun upon cotton machinery by the inventor. Since that period, we have had an opportunity of personally inspecting, at Manchester, the whole process connected with the invention, and the result has fully convinced us of its practicability. The finest portion of the yarn spun, in our opinion, and we are con-firmed in it by a gentleman of great experience and long connection with the cotton trade, was equal in fineness to 120's cotton, the coarsest being equal to 60's. The application of such a test as that of 120's for the first time, was certainly a most severe one. The result, however, was perfectly successful. A slight difficulty arose at first with the machinery, in consequence of the length of the fibre; this, however, was easily obviated by a slight alteration in the position of one of the rollers. As the fibre, howevposition of one of the follers. As the fibre, however, may be prepared to any length, there will be no necessity, in future, even for this alteration, the existing cotton machinery being perfectly adapted for the purpose of spinning flax prepared according to the process patented by M. Claussen. The patent granted to M. Claussen for England, is for the preparation of flax in a short staple. so as to produce a aration of flax in a short staple, so as to produce a substitute for wool and cotton, capable of being spun upon cotton machinery, and also for the mixture of the materials thus obtained, which can be carded to seather with silk cotton or wool, or senarately as populous and Christian States of the mighty and purishes and North. Slavery is a State system, only should be such that was held in it, if thors was not an expension of fax in a short staple, so as to produce a state which the State is left to itself—when it stands alone; the the State is left to the state of the st

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NION.)

It was not until nearly the close of the meeting esterday forenoon, that the subject of slavery was a could have been introduced, owing to the regular business of the Anniversary, which was first to disposed of. Quite a number of the members tar business of the Anniversary, which was first to be disposed of. Quite a number of the members had withdrawn to the Anti-Slavery Convention, and had withdrawn to the Anti-Slavery Convention, and other meetings, probably not knowing that this topic was to be introduced here. About 12 o'clock, Rev. B. J. May, of Syracuse, brought forward the following preamble and resolution, mentioned in our regular report of the Unitarian Anniversary:

Whereas, his Excellency, Millard Fillmore, who whereas, his Excellency, animal rilling, whose official signature made the Fugitive Slave Bill a law, is a Unitarian; and the Hon. Daniel Webster, who exerted all his official and personal influence, to procure the passage of that Bill, has been until recently, if he is not now, a member of a University of the control o until recently, and, whereas, one of the only three Representatives from New England, who voted for that Bill, is the Hon. S. A. Eliot, a distinguished Unitarian of Boston, known to have been educated for the Unitarian Ministry; and, whereas, the present representative of the United States Government at the Court of the British Empire, is a Unitarian, at the Court of the British Empire, is a Unitarian, and his two immediate predecessors were once preachers of this Gospel—and one of them, Hon. Edward Everett, has publicly declared his approval of Mr. Webster's course touching this most wicked law; and, whereas, the Hon. Jared Sparks, President of Harvard College, and President of the Divinity School at Cambridge, formerly a distinguished minister, and a very elaborate and able expoundance of our distinctive doctrines is one of the number er of our distinctive doctrines, is one of the nu who addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, commer him for what he had said and done in behalf of the Fugitive Slave Law; and, still more, because the late President of this Am. Unitarian Association. (Dewey,) one of the most popular preachers, ex-pounders and champions of the Unitarian faith, has been more earnest and emphatic than any man is his asseveration that this law, infernal as it is, ought nevertheless to be obeyed; and, because the gen tleman who this day retires from the highest posi-tion in our ecclesiastical body, the Rev. Dr. Gan nett, is understood to have given his adhesion to this lowest of all laws; and several of the distin-

guished, titled ministers of our denomination in and mear Boston, the head-quarters of Unitarians, have preached obedience to this Law—
We, therefore, feel especially called upon by the highest considerations, at this, the first general gathering of our body, since the above named exposures of the unservaduess of our members, to deosures of the unsoundness of our members, to de lare in the most public and emphatic manner, that we consider the Fugitive Slave Law a most fearfu violation of the law of God, as taught by Jesus Christ and his Apostles, and, therefore, all obedience to it is practical infidelity to the Author and Finish-er of the Christian Faith, and to the impartial Fathof the whole human family.
Resolved, Therefore, that we, the American Uni

tarian Association, earnestly exhort all who would honor the Christian name, but especially all who have embraced with us views of Human Nature similar to those held up by our revered Channing—to remember those in bonds as bound with them ever to attempt to do for them, as we would that the now enslaved or fugitive should do for us in an archange of circumstances—to comfort and aid exchange of circumstances,—to comfort and aid them in all their attempts to escape from their oppressors; and by no means to betray the fugitive or in any way assist or give the least countenance to the cruel men who would return them to slavery

This preamble and resolution were seconded b Rev. Theodore Parker, who enforced his word b a brief but most impressive speech. It was, however, immediately moved by Henry Fuller, Esq., o this city, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Richards Hingham, that the paper read by the Rev. Mr. May, be not received by the Association. There was, in-deed, no time for debate, and moreover,, it was cut off by the 'previous question.' So the motion to receive was put, and carried by 27 to 22. In justice and mercy to the Association, it should be a sociation of the Association of the A

be stated that several members afterwards said in private, that they were in favor of the resolution proposed by Mr. May, but did not like altogether the preamble, and so voted against the whole—and oth ers declared that they voted in support of Mr. Ful er's motion, because it was so late, and they did no to settle the whole question against the resolution.

Let the Association have the benefit of all these after thoughts. Their posterity will be glad of even these shreds of a cloak to cover them.—Commonwealth of May 29th.

All honor to our beloved coadjutor, SAMUEL J May, for his courage and fidelity !

From the Commonwealth, STAVERY DISCUSSION AT THE UNITA RIAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

One of the most interesting meetings of anniver day morning, at the Bedford street chapel, when several topics having been submitted for discussion by general consent that referring to slavery, as em-braced by the resolutions offered the previous day at the session of the American Unitarian Associaon, (see Commonwealth of Thursday,) by Rev. Mr May, of Syracuse, N. Y., was taken up. Rev. Mr Farley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., presided.

Rev. Mr. Judd, of Augusta, Me., thought it the y of the clergy to speak freely upon the of slavery, but with perfect plainness to all parties. He approved of the sentiment of the resolve, but He approved of the sentiment of the leaster, and disliked the preamble, as too personal in its lan-

Rev. Mr. May, of Syracuse, N. Y., said referen ference had a right to mention, viz., prominent Unitarians who had sustained the Fugitive Slave Law.

Rev. Dr. Hall, of Providence, R. I., thought that, as citizens, as Unitarians, and as Christians, they were called upon to speak in opposition to the law, but the right place should be selected, in order that no false impression should be given in case the topic should not be acted upon. He deprecated all false statements, whether from the pulpit, the press, or the bench, in regard to the disloyalty of the public, and believed that the cause of truth and justice and and believed that the cause of truth and justice and sound law derived no benefit from such utterances. For himself, he should not obey the law, though the country went to pieces.

Rev. Mr. Parker, of Boston, read extracts from an English paper, showing the action of an ecclesiasti-cal body abroad that had resolved not to counte-nance or admit to its pulpits any of the American clergy who uphold the Fugitive Slave Law or Sla-

Rey, Mr. Holland, of Portland, N. Y., deem obeyance to the law a violation of conscience and His voice and prayer were for progress and

Rev. Mr. Frost, of Concord, Mass., had had a com mittee of his Society ask him to abstain from preaching on slavery thenceforth. He replied, that when the Slave Power had taken presented of the deposit ing on slavery thenceforth. He replied, that when the Slave Power had taken possession of the departments of Government, controlled the decisions of our courts, and influenced the moral position of the church itself, glossing over all the iniquities of the system, he should not keep silence. Obedience to the Fugitive Law was treason to God; he preferred to be disloyal to man.

Rev. Mr. Channing, of New York city, thought the Church should take common ground against this national sin. But to the slaveholder he would be fair and candid. He would meet him in conclave, would meet him in conclave, show him the evils of slavery, the worth of freedom and join with him in removing the willing free color-ed population to the lands of the West, and as eration give them the blessings of free labor and

Rev. Mr. Osgood, of Now York city, admitted the iniquity of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the sin of every, and thought them proper subjects for pulpit senssion; but he wanted a moral influence to be exerted, without a violation of Christian gentleness. He said Rev. Mr. Furness, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Dewey, of New York, had had a correspondence in reference to the latter's position on po-litical questions, and he (Mr. O.) honestly believed from the results of that correspondence, and from conversations he himself had held with the Doc-tor, that, in his support of the Slave Law, he was making self-sacrifice to what he conceived his duty. He (Mr. O.) was authorized by Mr. Dewey to would sell his own mother into slavery rather than have the law violated, was an exaggeration; that the only expression he used was that he himself would eather be sold into slavery, &c.

great responsibilities resting upon it. We should respect private convictions, and allow the integrity of motives of those who differ with us.

Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Charlestown, hailed that day as the first when these differences had been rightly discussed. But if the Conference, comprising members of different, though honest views, should take ground on this question, he should leave it. As an organized body, we have nothing to do with it. No action could be binding, and he was unwilling to have the Conference interfere with the question He had himself ever entertained ultra abolition views and did now; but he had no such fears for the Union and did now; but he had no such fears for the Union as bro. Gannett. If the Union was held together by so feeble a tenure as he represented, he thought it was not worth saving; and, further, if our Northern had is the thick the state of the saving and the saving that the saving the saving that it is the sav land is to be the scouring-ground of slave-hunters, the scooner the Union was sundered, the better. But our sphere of action did not allow interference with the question. Rev. Mr. Parker, of Boston, had to thank the

last two brothers for their counsels, but he could remember occasions when only mere speculative and theological, not practical, differences existed, and when non-interference and belief in integrity were needed, and it was not to be had. He begged to remind them of these occasions. He him-self was no non-resistant—he believed not in such nonsense—and when, therefore, his parishioners were sought after to be sent back to the hell of slavery by a parishioner of bro. Gannett, (Geor. T. Curtis,) he took them home to his house; from its place on the wall in his study was taken the well-used musket with which his grandfather did well-used musket with which his grandfather disservice at Lexington; beneath his table lay the sword that in ancestral hands won honors in the period of the revolution; beside his desk, all ready or use, were pistols, trophies of the April contest in Concord; and with these about him, and the word of God open before, and his flying parish-ioners sheltered by him, he had prayed his God to give him strength to resist the operation of that law at whatever sacrifice and at whatever cost. H wished he could believe, with his brother from New York, who had apologized for Dr. Dewey, but

Rev. Mr. May, of Syracuse, N. Y., had known Mr. Wm. L. Garrison long and well. He was conversant with his early efforts in behalf of emancipation, and knew of his addressing letters to prominent divines, jurists and statesmen on the evils of slavery. A more religious or conscientious man than Mr. G. there never lived. The indifference of the individuals whom he sought to enlist in the anti-slavery cause, -so that he hi return to his profession of printer,—while it was as inexplicable as it was painful to his soul, fired within him the determination to make himself heard for the slave. He established the *Liberator*; he proclaimed that he would be as severe as truth; and from that moment were turned against him all the vials of wrath. If Mr. Garrison was denunciatory, he had provocation; if he was an altered man, it was owing to his treatment.

Messrs. Judd, Pierpont and Gannett severally ex-Messrs. Judd, Pierpont and Gannett severally explained. The former thought the English Synod did wrong in excluding American ministers from their pulpits; he would allow anybody to preach from his, who would do so in the name of the Father and the Son. Mr. Pierpont defined a little more fully his position in regard to the Fugitive law. Mr. Gannett spoke of the character of that parishioner of his who returned a slave, (Curtis.) He had done so from convictions of his constitutional chiling. done so from convictions of his constitutional obliga-tions, as an upholder of law, and as a good citizen, and he esteemed that a wrong was done him in stigmatizing him as a 'cruel' man, because of that re

'cruel' was stricken out, and the resolution havin been previously altered so as to make it a propos tion for discussion, rather than as a test for votes, it was entered upon the resords, as follows:-

. We, the Unitarian Ministerial Conference, earnest of Human Nature similar to those held up by our revered Channing, to remember those in bonds as bound with them; ever to attempt to do for them as we would that the now enslaved or fugitive should do for us in exchange of circumstances; to comfort and aid them in their attempts to escape from their oppressors, and by no means to betray the fugitive, or in any way to assist or give the least countenance to the men who would return them to slavery.'

The debate (of which we have given a very limited sketch) here terminated by general consent, the feeling being almost unanimous as expressed by the majority of the speakers.

We copy the following sourrilous article from the Boston Daily Bee, - a paper which caters to every thing indecent and vile in the city,-for the edification of those who voted against Mr. May's resolution

CLERICAL POLITICIANS.

The firebrand thrown into the 'Unitarian Association tion, by Theodore Parker and Samuel May, was happily quenched. That brace of agitators did not succeed in excommunicating President Fillmore, Daniel Webster and other prominent men, and we are pleased to find the fanatic movement and its mad riginators held up to scorn. The New York Express concludes an article on the subject in these words:

We can hardly conceive of principles more bigoted or of an attack more shameful than this. If, too, the Religious Societies of the country are to be made the arena of the ferocious opinions of Parker and May,—men who teach the law of hate and not of love, though professing to teach the gospel of Christ, then farewell to everything like peace in the church or good will among brethren. We trust that every re-ligious society will rebuke every like attempt to induce alien matters among them, and stamp with mark of general reprobation, the conduct of the live and thrive by making war upon the country, and those who are called to execute and obey the laws of

We cordially second the remarks of our New York contemporary, for we have in this vicinity many sad examples of iministers of peace,' exhibiting them selves as gladiators in the free soil arena, to the grie of all lovers of true religion and the disgrace of the clerical character. Palfrey, Parker, Emerson, Colver, and a score of their fellows, instead of promoting the cause of the 'Prince of Peace,' are ousy in stirring up turbulent passions and pre junctions of the gospel, which command subjection to 'principalities and powers,' and 'obedience to magistrates,' these black-coated gentlemen remind of the days of Hudibras, so hu

When gospel trumpeter, surrounded With long-cared rout, to battle sounded, And pulpit, drum ecclesiastic, Was beat with fist instead of a stick.'

They denounce, (and in some cases counsel re-sistance,) to a law enacted and approved by the highest 'principalities and powers' in the land, and yet hypocritically lay claim to the respect which be-longs to those, (and those only,) who abide strictly by the rules given by their Divine Master. Fond of 'marked attentions' and 'greetings in the synagogue,' and aware that honest citizens despise their they watch the popular broeze, and industriously trim their sails in such a manner as to be propolled

Rev. Mr. Shackford, of Lynn, was ready to testify in a court of law that in a lecture he attended, Dr. Dewey had said he would sell his own mother into slavery rather than the contingencies he mentioned should happen.

Rev. Mr. Waterston, of Boston, said he heard Dr. Dewey make the remark before the Boston Mercantile Library Association of this city, that he would sell his own son rather, &c. The sentiment was received with applause by the audience, but it touched his heart with sadness, seeming to him one of the most atrocious declarations to which he ever listended; and he went home with his regard for the Dr. very much modified.

Rev. Mr. Pierpont of Medford proclaimed the supportority of God's law to man's law. He would not obey the latter when it interfered with the former, tould do no more; he was mindful of the penalty, but he would fail of being executed.

Rev. Dr. Gannett of Boston was impressed with the immensity of this question, the terrible awful. He believed in his heart the maintenance of government, the confort of the people, and the personnent that the proportion of the propor

proach, not only to themselves, but to the holy cause which they pretend to serve. While they defame and slander the President and members of Congress for discharging a duty which they believed, upon their oaths, to be just and right, and hold them up to odium—they will rise up in pulpits or in private places of worship, and unblushingly read from that 'higher law' which they profess to regard as supreme—thou not shalt bear false witness against thy reightor;—'thou shalt are revite the ruler of the nepule.'—'tel

thou not shall bear false witness against thy neighor—thou shall not revile the ruler of thy people—terry soul be obedient to the higher powers—technology of the power, resisteth the ordinance of God and a great number of similar injunctions. and a great nu rs not only openly violate Divine courtigate others also to do so! When the ent agitation shall have passed away, and the prac-tical application of their teachings shall be made by the vicious and profligate to other laws, with wha face will they dare to rise up and reprove them?

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, JUNE 6, 1851.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention assem led in Boylston Hall, in this city, on Tuesday, May 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston, the President of th Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

On motion of Edmund Quincy, FRANCIS JACKSON ras appointed President, pro tem., and SAMUBL MAY, Jr., Secretary pro. tem. On motion of Wendell Phillips, the following wer

appointed a Committee to report a suitable organiza tion for the Convention : WENDELL PHILLIPS, OLIVER Johnson, and NATHANIEL WHITING. This Committee subsequently made the following report :-

> EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham, Vice Presidents.

RODNEY FRENCH, of New Bedford. FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, N. Y. DAVID S. GRANDIN, of Portland, Me LUTHER MELENDY, of Amherst, N. H. DANIEL MITCHELL, of Pawtucket, R. I. GEORGE DOUGHTY, of New York.

Secretaries SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Boston. GEORGE W. PUTNAM, of Lynn. Business Committee

WM. L. GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUN ACESON, SAMUEL J. MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, HENRY C. WRIGHT, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, LUCY STONE, PARKER PILLSBURY, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, OL IVER JOHNSON.

Finance Committee JAMES N. BUPPUM, of Lynn: Lewis Form, of Ab

igton; NATHANIEL B. SPOONER, of Plymouth; Jose A T. EVERETT, of Princeton.

The President, on taking the chair, thanked the turn, as the recolution expressed it.

On motion of Mr. Pierpont, therefore, the word

Convention for the honor they had done him, and on having spoke of the note-worthy fact, that the first New England Anti-Slavery years ago, in the same hall in which we were now as sembled; that the anti-slavery cause, which had been going on from that period, enlarging itself, and adding to its numbers, which had entered and taken posses sion of legislative halls, and even of the National Capitol, making itself felt and feared everywhere, had now returned to occupy for a season this place which had been earliest opened to it, and in which its infant energies had been nursed. The President invited all persons present to participate in the discussions.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., from the Committee of Arrange ments, explained the circumstances of the contra space to which we were, and of necessity should be confined through these meetings. Larger halls were found pre-engaged. As to Faneuil Hall, though we waited long for a reply to our application for its use, we have waited in vain ; the Mayor and Aldermen the city apparently being unwilling or afraid to say yes, and ashamed, from a decent regard to consistency,

A printed sheet of anti-slavery hymns and some having been prepared for the meeting, the first hymn

WENDELL PHILLIPS, from the Business Committee eported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the whole action of the city go ernment, in regard to the use of Faneuil Hall, for the Anti-Slavery enterprise, has been, from the beginning, of one character-a systematic purpose to crush opi ions by an illegal use of power, and to trample on the rights of the minority-rendered more insulting oc casionally, by a timidity which sought to veil its pur pose under some plausible pretence; at one tir has been refused to us outright; at another, burdened with the expense of a large corps of police, forbidden to aid anybody but the rioters; at another, leased to us at an exorbitant rent, exacted, in its full amount, only from us ;-but the present position of the Mayor and Aldermen, shutting us out on a rule which they confessed fairly excluded Mr. Webste and his friends, but which they immediately reverse in his favor, quailing before a public sentiment they dared not meet, yet still holding to their rule to ourselves; such a course exhibits so utter disregard of law and impartiality, so sordid an ambi tion for office, such despicable fawning on the wealthy and influential few, as have doubtless won them th hearty contempt of those they have sought to propitiate, and will soon make them equally the pity of all

honest and reflecting men. Resolved. That after a careful consideration of all that a venal press or a time-serving pulpit has be able to offer, we still adhere to our original opinion that while, on the one hand, every man is bound to educate and enlighten his conscience by the use the best means within his reach, so, on the other, every man's own idea of right is, for the time being his highest rule of action; that no human law ca justify any man in doing an act which, at the time, h considers morally wrong; that no amount of expected benefit, to himself or others, can justify a man loing such an act, whether the benefit be an increa of his business and wealth, the preservation of peace or of the perpetuity of the Union; that it is presumptuous in any man to suppose that God canno guide the world in safety, or bless the nations, un

and orders us, on fitting occasions, to do evil that of Boston.

law is once made, every good citizen is bound to W. PHILLIPS, again by S. S. FOSTER, and by C. C. give his cordial aid in carrying it out, while it stands. Burrenou, of Connecticut, and was then una In matters involving a moral right and wrong, while
States are bound by the same rules of justice that individuals are, still, as long as government exists, it must be left with the majority to decide what, in their opinion, is right, and for the particular nation, that is laid on the table. law; but, in regard to such matters and such laws, the individual citizen has not only the right, but is bound, to refuse obedience, if he believes the acts or cheers. He thanked the Convention for the honor dered to be morally wrong, and to act, in his discre- and kindness shown to him, and expressed his deep tion, precisely as he would have done, had no such interest in the discussion which had been going on. law existed. The nation may compensate itself by but begged to be excused from speaking at that time the exaction of ponalties; but any theory which bids one man submit his moral convictions, and square his actions by the votes of a majority, is anti-republiean, tyrannical, unchristian, and atheistical.

Resolved, therefore, That whether the Fugitive cord, to take up the third, fourth and fifth resolu Slave Law be constitutional or not-whether, as is hypocritically alleged, it be necessary to the peace and esperity of this nation or not—it forms no justification whatever for any man who thinks that returning a slave to his master is wrong, but that, on the contrury, every such person is bound to trample it un- Hall. der his feet.

Resolved, That, in the promulgation of this opinion, we are not setting forth the doctrine, that our sciences or convictions are to be law for this nation, or for the ruling majority; but we do claim that they are to be law for the guidance of our own ac ons-and that no fancied obligations of citizenship can force a man from his duty to make them so.

Resolved. That we should gladly support the present Union of these States if it established justice ensured domestic tranquillity, provided for the common defence, promoted the general welfare, and secured the blessings of liberty'; but since the history of the past shows us that it has failed to do either, in the best and highest sense of the word, and since there is nothing in the present condition of affairs that can offer even a probability of its securing any of those benefits in time to come, we, guided by the lamp o experience, and setting on the best judgment of the present, look to the destruction of the American Union as the dawn of hope for the oppressed, and as opening a clear field for the unfolding of those princi ples and institutions which the fathers of New England endured so much to bring and plant here.

Resolved, That we are not blind to the benefits uch as they are, resulting to some classes and some interests, from the union of these States; our only question is, have we a right to purchase them at such price as is asked—to sacrifice for the attainment of such benefits the liberty and manhood of three millions of colored men-to put to hazard the legal rights of twelve millions of white men, the purity and independence of the pulpit, the press, and the bench-to empt thousands to smother their conscientious convictions, in order to carry out inhuman laws -- to poison the theology and degrade the moral sense of the nation-to disgrace it in the eyes of the world-to wreck this experiment of self-government, and crush the hopes of struggling millions on the other side of the Atlantic, by strengthening the hands of their oppressors with the example of a republic more cruel than any despotism in its laws-on a level with heathenism i the tone of its morals, and giving the lie to all its pre tensions of equality by the meanest and most absurd of all aristocracies, that of the skin.

Resolved, That though in the case of Thomas we deplore the lack of virtue, and of love of liberty and justice, which made it possible even for armed men to execute the Fugitive Slave Law in Massachu setts, we are still rejoiced to think that such execution was effected only by multiplied frauds, and th legal conspiracies of men in office, by the solemn lies f some and grossly illegal action of others; that they and to arrest him on a lying pretence, and by a U. S. Marshal in the guise of a Boston watchman; that he could not have been kept but for an unlawful con spiracy between the Mayor of Boston and the U. S. Marshal; that all the cowardice and servility of our Judges and those of the Federal Courts were insufficient to drag him from the protection of Massachusetts law, until eked out by the solemn lie in open court of Mr. Attorney Lunt, countenanced, as indeed ed by C. L. REMOND, of Salem, Rev. THEODORE PARit was necessary to gain any credit, by a hitherto re- RER, and GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P., of England. then he might have been saved, had a man been High Sheriff of Suffolk; and that after all, the kidnappers did not dare to show their victim to the men of Massachusetts, but skulked with him, by night, on board the pirate ship of one whose name has long been the disgrace of even Boston mer-

Resolved, That we hold a corrupt pulpit and press esponsible for the fact, that it was possible to find in Boston men willing to smother their consciention victions, and execute a law they knew to be inhuma and unjust; a press proclaiming the doctrine that the preservation of this Union is the first and highest duty of Americans, and a pulpit preaching the gospel that citizen has no right to judge of the rightfulness of the laws he is called to obey, but that, in the words of Rev. Dr. Daniel Sharp, 'it is his duty to obey the laws, wise or unwise, right or wrong."

Resolved, That since recent experience shows u hat the courts of the Commonwealth only echo public opinion, we will strive for such a change in th appointment of Judges that they shall echo the opinon of the present day, not that of fifty years ago-of the State, not of State street.

Resolved, That the obligation to allow the slaveholder to take back his fugitive slave rests on every voting citizen of the Union, and that no honest mar cknowledging such citizenship, can, with a good conscience, exert himself to thwart or resist him.

Resolved, That when we look at the overwhelm ng public opinion and the immense physical odds arrayed against them, we claim for the rescuers of Shadrach the same heroism, and the same right to the gratitude and admiration of mankind, that history and he country claim for Washington and Hancock.

Resolved, That as liberty is a self-evident, inaliena ble right of every human being, we can have no respect for any law or constitution, any religion or gov

Resolved, That it is as absurd, as wicked and inju jous to our social and moral nature, to join with slave nolders to 'establish justice' and 'secure the blessing of liberty,' as it would be to seek counsel and aid of iars to promote truth, or of thieves to secure pro perty, or of murderers and pirates to protect life, or of idolaters to establish Christianity; inasmuch as, by so doing, we practically recognize the earth's mos cruel and unscrupulous oppressors as the lovers and friends of justice and liberty, and practically say to the world-Liberty and slavery may exist in loving harmony, under the equal protection of the same government, the same religion, and the same God.

Resolved, That we owe it as a sacred duty to God and man to seek the dissolution of a Union that in its very nature is bound to extend equal protection to the olders and the friends of freedom; to the impure and the pure; to the false and the true; to the thief and the honest man. Voted, That the first resolution-relating to the

ourse of the City Government-be taken up for dis-

W. L. GARRISON and PARKER PILLABURY SUSTA On motion, ELBRIDGE SPRAGER, of Abington, w.

added to the Finance Committee

less his creatures aid him by saying what they know | The discussion on the first resolution was continued to be false, and doing what they know to be wrong- by STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester, W. L. GARRIunless, at least, the Divine Being repeals his statute, son, J. N. Burrun, of Lynn, and Wendell Phillips

Adjourned to 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved. That this is our theory of civil obedi- AFTERNOON. After coming to order and single dience :- In matters indifferent, the majority have the the second hymn, the Convention again took up the right to decide what the law shall be, and when such first resolution. It was spoken to by S. S. Pustan.

Voted, On motion of Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, of Con

They were sustained by Mr. Fosten in a brief, bu very stirring and eloquent speech. W. L. GARRISOS and H. C. WRIGHT also spoke upon the resolutions. Adjourned, to meet at 7 1-2 o'clock, at Cochituat

EVENING. The Convention met according to ad journment. The hall was filled to its utmost capac ity, and the time was occupied by addresses from Rev. SAMURI J. MAY, of Syracuse, N. Y., and GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P., of England.

Adjourned, to meet at Boylston Hall on Wednes day, at 10, A. M. WEDNESDAY.

Met at Boylston Hall; the President in the chair The third hymn was sung. The third, fourth and fifth resolutions were adopt

Rev. D. Fosten, of Concord, moved to take un the ninth resolution, relating to the pulpit and the press to which the Convention agreed; and Mr. Foster sustained the same in a very uncompromising and ear

PARKER PILISBURY, of New Hampshire, also ad ocated the resolutions.

WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke with especial reference o raising the means necessary to sustain and carry forward the cause in New England, during the con ing year.

W. L. GARRISON, and DAVID S. GRANDIN of Port land, Me., spoke in support of the resolution. Adjourned, to meet in Chardon Street Chapel, a 2 1-2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON. Met in Chardon Street Chapel, Geo DOUGHTY, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. The Convention was addressed by DANIEL S. WHIT NEY, of Boylston, showing some of the influences which restrain ministers from a faithful and impartia preaching of the truth.

The discussion was continued by H. C. WRIGHT JAMES N. BUFFUM, PARKER PILLSBURY, (who read extracts of the most painful and disgraceful natur from recent discourses on the Fugitive Slave Law, by Rev. Mr. Crowell, of Waterville, Me., and Rev. De Sharp, of Boston,) by Mr. TITCOMB, of Boston, WEN-DELL PHILLIPS, N. H. WHITING, of Marshfield, S. S. and ABBY K. FOSTER.

The resolution (the ninth) was then adopted unan mously.

W. L. Garrison, with a few remarks, expressive the deep interest he felt in the present place of our meeting,—it having been the scene of many of the early struggles and victories of the cause—offered

the following resolution :-Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention given to the proprietor of this house, (the Chardon-Street Chapel,) and to the Society usually assembling here, for their friendly and generous grant of this house for the meeting of the Convention this after

The resolution was adopted, with hearty unanimity Adjourned, to meet in Cochituate Hall, at a quarer to eight o'clock.

Evening. Met in Cochituate Hall; the Presiden After singing a hymn, the Convention was address

such was an able and extended re view of Mr. Daniel Webster's course, since the nas

sage of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. P. showed the different attitudes which Mr. Webster had taken North and South, and brought forward the ample documentary proof. Mr. Thompson gave a careful and connected ac

ount of the proceedings of the Colonization Society whose meeting he had attended that afternoon.

To-morrow (Thursday) afternoon was assigned for taking up the Colonization scheme, and the Convenion adjourned, to meet at Boylston Hall on Thurs day, at 10, A. M.

THURSDAY.

Met in Boylston Hall; the President in the chair. The fifth hymn was sung. Voted, on motion of S. May, Jr., to take up th enth resolution - relating to the appointment

Mr. May supported the resolution, and advocate the making of the judicial office elective by the per ple in this Commonwealth. The discussion was continued by H. C. WRIGHT

Judges of our State Courts.

EDWIN THOMPSON, J. C. CLURR, C. L. REMOND, and The resolution was then adopted.

The following resolution, moved by H. C. WRIGHT and seconded by W. L. GARRISON, was then taken up Resolved, That to place a MAN upon trial before

ury of his peers, to determine the question whether ne is a man or an article of merchandise, is a contraiction in terms, a prostitution of the right of trial by ury, and an insult, at once to the dignity of man, and to the God by whom man has been created with the inalienable right to life, LIBRATY, and the pursuit of The resolution was supported by GRORGE THOMP

ox, Esq., in an admirable speech, whose eloquen electrified the audience, which filled the hall to atmost limits. In the course of his remarks, Mr Thompson, in the strongest manner, deprecated th marrying' of the anti-slavery cause to Politics. WARD RICHARDS, of North Bridgewater, dissente

om this position of Mr. Thompson Mr. Thompson re-affirmed his point, and showed

hat it had been mainly a moral influence, outside o Parliament, which had accomplished, in every instance, the great measures of British reform.

This gave rise to an animated debate, in which En WIN THOMPSON, H. C. WRIGHT, Mr. WHITAKER, Birmingham, Eng., J. C. CLUER, I. C. RAY of New Bedford, W. L. GARRISON, and GRONGE THOMPSON participated. It was an exceedingly interesting an valuable discussion on the Ballot-box, on political ac tion, and on the true philosophy of all social reform. Adjourned to 1-4 to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON. Met in Boylston Hall, the Presiden n the chair.

The subject of African Colonization, according to rious vote, was announced by the Chair as in or der for discussi CHARLES L. REMOND introduced the subject in

me eloquent remarks, first offering the followin Resolved, That sympathizing with the colored ci ens of Boston in their protracted struggle for equal from this port, for Liverpool, on the 17th inst

school rights, and deeply regretting their recent defeat in the Legislature, we hereby pledge to them our earnest and active co-operation in renewed efforts for ingress to the public schools of Boston of all, without discrimination of color or race.

W. L. Gannison followed, briefly adverting to the leading grounds of objection to the Col

GRONGE THOMPSON, Esq., then made a very finish. ed and conclusive speech, giving a full and complete exposition of the character and present designs of the American Colonization Society. He pronounced it a acheme of complicated villany, born of Slavery and the inhuman and unnatural prejudice against color. W. L. Garrison, from the Business Committee, re

ported the following resolution :-

Whereas, a new, gigantic and national effort is manifestly about to be made to effect the expulsion of the free colored population of this country to the coast of Africa, under various deceitful and apecions gui-Resolved, That the American Colonization Society,

in its origin, its principles, its objects, its pretences, and its diversified modes of operation, is one of the meanest, most oppressive, and most pro-slavery conspiracies ever formed to accomplish an inhuman and diabolical purpose: That the doctrines and views avowed and promulgated by the American Colonian tion Society are unnatural, profane and blasphemous, at war with the principles of human nature, the facts of universal history, the declarations of Scripture and the spirit of Jesus Christ; and are a bold and atheistical denial of the goodness, impartiality and power of God: That the New England A. S. Convention, called into existence to vindicate the rights of the colored race upon this continent, and to extirpate the foul and infernal system of slavery, would again record its deliberate condemnation of the American Colonization Society, every development of whose spirit and design proves it to be the friend and ally of slavery, and the instrument of an insolent and fiendish prejudice, the legitimate offspring of that system which has dehumanized three millions of God's children, created for 'glory, honor, immortality and eternal life,'

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Adjourned to meet at 1-4 to 8 o'clock, in Cochitu

ate Hall. Evening. Met in Cochituate hall, the President is the chair.

A hymn being sung, addresses on the general subject were made by CHARLES L. REMOND, by EDMUND QUINCY, (who spoke of the military display in the city the day previous, and proposed that the Boston Brigade, in honor of its late important services in the Pugitive Slave Case, should be called and henceforth known as the Sims Brigade;) by WENDELL PHILLIPS,

and by George Thompson, Esq.

W. L. Garrison, from the Business Committee, w ported the following resolutions:

Whereas, it being solemnly set forth in the Bill of Rights of Massachusetts, that every human being has a natural and an inalienable right to liberty, and to defend that right under all circumstances and at every hazard; and whereas, all the judges of the State Courts, all the members of the legal profession, and all jurors, are under solemn oaths to uphold the Bill of Rights aforesaid; therefore,
Resolved, That to place a human being on trial, in

this Commonwealth, to determine whether he is the property of another, is to trample the Bill of Rights of Massachusetts in the dust; and every judge, lawyer or juror consenting to such a trial is a self-convicted criminal of no ordinary stamp.

Resolved. That the men who so promptly rescues Shadrach out of the clutches of the kidnappers who sought to reduce him to chattel slavery, instead of having committed a crime, for which they are deserving of punishment, performed an heroic and noble act, for which they should be held in everlasting remembrance; and if any of them shall be convicted by the courts, it will be to their honor, and not to their shame, but rather to the eternal infamy of those who framed and those who executed the diabolical enactment under which that is adjudged to be felony, which, in the sight of God, is an act of mercy and

Resolved. That the crowning disgrace of the city of Boston is in having such a Mayor for its chief municipal officer; that he has shown himself to be among the most lawless of men, first, by conniving at and consenting to a riotous suppression of a perfectly lawful meeting, convened to promote the sacred cause of freedom, and to welcome to these shores one of its most distinguished and most uncompromising champions; secondly, in trampling upon the laws of the monwealth which he has sworn to uphold; thirdly, in employing the constabulary and military power of the city in keeping the Court House in chains, and holding in captivity a man illegally arrest. ed, and finally precipitating him into the hell of

Southern slavery. Resolved, That with a Mayor who is recreant to his oath, and a Marshal who avows his determination to be as lawless as his employer shall at any time deaire him to be, there is no real security in Boston, either for life or liberty, but every thing valuable or precious is in constant jeopardy.

Resolved, That we regard the visit of Grongs THOMPSON to these shores as having been singularly well-timed, and already productive of the most cheering results; that we rejoice at his presence on this occasion; that, in view of his approaching embarkation for England, this Convention tenders to him its profound respect, its warm admiration, its siacere gratitude, and its fervent benediction; and earnestly expresses the hope that he will soon be with us aga'n, not as a transient but as a permanent laborer in the sacred cause of universal emancipation.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted; and Voted, That the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society be requested to prepare

Farewell Soirce, in honor of Mr. Thompson, to be held at the most convenient time prior to his embarking for England. The remaining resolutions before the Convention were then adopted.

Voted, To adjourn, sine die. EDMUND QUINCY, President.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Secretaries. [Note. Reports of some of the speeches, from notes made by Mr. Putnam and Mr. J. M. W. Yerrinton, will be published hereafter.]

PAREWELL SOIREE TO GEORGE THOMP-SON, M. P.

In accordance with a vote unanimously adopted at the late New England Anti-Slavery Convention, the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society hereby announce a FAREWELL SOIRE and support to be consulted as the state of the same of t and supper to be given to that distinguished advocate of universal freedom, GEORGE THOMPSON, d

The Soirce will take place at Assembly Hall, Al-England. bany street, (over the Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot,) on Monday evening, June 16th. TICKETS, 50 cents each, will be for sale at the book-store of J. P. Jewerr, 19 Cornhill, and by R.

Immediate application for tickets should be F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill. made, that sufficient accommodations may be pro-

By order of the Board, SAMUEL MAY, JR.,
JOSEPH K. HAYES,
JAMES B. RICHARDS,
Arrangement Arrangements. JOSHUA B. SMITH, AUSTIN BRARSE,

Mr. Thompson has engaged his passage to sall

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hour, capital interested it in under so up under so up under so detected; I detected; I describe a law to the law would. Let us, sin of it in plain

We are indebted to our friends George W. Putnam and J. M. W. Yerrinton, for the following condensed report of proceedings at the

N. E ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

BOYLSTON HALL-TUESDAY, May 27. On motion of Mr. Garrison, the resolution which On motion of the Boston city au thorities, in refusing Fancuil Hall, now and before, to the friends of freedom, was brought up for dis-

ssion. Why, said Mr. Garrison, 'are we to-day shut ou from Fancuil Hall? Was it not given by the gen erous donor, to the people; and are not we a portion of the people? Are not we citizens—tax-paying, or derly, equal citizens? Why, then, are our rights thu outraged? I should like that some others of the citisens present to-day—some of our Whig, Democratic or Free Soil brethren—should express their views on this exclusion, If it can be justified, let some on ome forward at this time, and defend it. I declare the act of shutting Fancuil Hall to be tyrannical; and by thus striking down our rights, the rights of all are stricken down. I do not wonder that, at the South, reedom of speech is denied. Born and brought up in the midst of the institution of slavery, the holder of slave property naturally suppose that in the perpetuity of slavery, all their interests are involved; but it is passing strange that, at the North, surrounded by free institutions, and on the soil cultivated by fre labor, and in the full enjoyment of their liberty, men should seek to serve the Slave Power, and to crush to the dust the rights of their fellow-citizens .-Fancuil Hall is closed against us! In Pancuil Hall, where James Otis and Samuel Adams spoke in thunder tones against the injustice of a Stamp Act, we, who desire to register our testimony against reducing men to the condition of things, are denied admit-

It is well known that, by a vote of the Mayor and Aldermen, Fancuil Hall was recently denied to Daniel Webster. This was to preserve the appearance of impartiality, in consequence of the refusal of the Hall to the State Convention held in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, a few days previous. You all know how State street was moved by that refusal, and how our craven and terror-stricken city authorities crept apon their bellies to the Revere House, and asked that degraded and fallen man to forgive them, and to walk over them into Fancuil Hall. It is really creditable to Mr. Webster, that he spurned them as h did. But where is this usurpation to end? The Hall was given by the noble donor for free thought and free discussion; and it is not competent for the Mayor and Aldermen to determine the sentiments that shall be uttered within its walls. They have no right officially to sit in judgment upon the opinion of any body of men who ask the use of that Hall; and upon that judgement to open or close the doors there-For example :- the Democratic citizens of Boston are far less in number than the Whigs; and their doctrines are highly distasteful to the latter. Now, the same power which has denied us our rights may at any time deny theirs ; for Boston is a strong Whig city. The precedent is a dangerous one, and must not he submitted to! (Applause.) One thing at least is certain, there is a God who reigns over the world, and ever metes out to the oppressor full measure for his oppression.' (Great applause.)

Parker Pillsbury next took the floor, and wa warmly applauded. He said, 'The subject before the meeting is one in which I have not so much interest as yourselves, perhaps because I am not a res ident of Boston; and I am rather proud to say this at the present time, when Boston is so low and degraded. (Laughter and applause.) But, sir, I think the city authorities have complimented us, for they evince fear of our influence. It is a compliment t ur power, and which we should be ready to accept,

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and which should encourage us to greater efforts. Sir. I do not doubt that when we are as faithful to the cause of the slave as we ought to be, we shall not only be driven out of Fancuil Hall, but also out of Boston itself. (Applause.)

In consequence of our efforts, Millard Fillmore and his kidnapping cabinet have been prowling about the country, and trying to save this glorious Union! Daniel Webster has saved it, Heaven only knows how many times. He saves it every little while at Washington; the other night he saved it at Buffalo; then again at Syracuse; and he is going to save it we are driven out of Boston. The further we get from city influence, the better. The country is not so at Albany. (Great laughter.) I care not how soon nted with slavery as the city. In most of the country towns, we can get the town hall for an aboliion meeting, and the influence of slavery is not so strong. The sooner we turn our backs on the cities, and leave them to their destruction, the better for our cause, and the sooner our triumph will come."

Stephen S. Foster spoke next. He said-The city

overnment, Mr. Chairman, has done just what might we been expected. Having lent itself to the work of kidnapping its own citizens, it could not be ex-pected to open Faneuil Hall to the friends of free distussion. But, sir, the good which follows tyranny like this is boundless. Look at New York! The city government there, by permitting Rynders and his ruffian gang to break up the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society last year, were the cause of that Society's going to Syracuse to hold its meeting this year; and the good effect of that Syraesse Convention is already felt all over the land. I think if this N. E. Convention were held one year in Vermont, the next in Connecticut, the next in New Hampshire, and so on, the effect would be most excellent on the people. The farmers, and mechanand the working-men, who cannot leave their employment for days together and come to Boston, would then become acquainted with the men who and this enterprise, and whom they now hear so vikiy induced by our enemies; and they would see who we are, and would soon identify themselves with the cause we advocate. Sir, while I am not sel at being shut out of Paneuil Hall, yet I say all the tensure which that resolution expresses should be journed out upon the men who have thue dared to fige the rights of citizens. But, sir, these men, the city government, have only echoed the public testiment of Boston. Who are the men who back up his outrage? Not the merchants alone, but the ministers of religion in the city. Havog sold themselves to the slave interest to keep bit comfortable places, and to be honored by the and and mighty, they have endorsed this shameful the No man, sir, can fill a pulpit here, and be Popular, and still retain his manhood. The ungodly, and churches have hed the Fugitive Slave Law. They do it for be love of money and case. They, with the mertiats, are impelled by the same motives which im-Piled Richard Crowninshield, when, at Salem, a few tan since, he murdered an old and defenceless man re of gold was the motive of Crowninshield; love fold is the motive of the ministers and the churalmost without exception, in the city of Bos Sit, there is not the slightest doubt that, at this pital from New York and Boston is largely ted in the African slave trade. It is covered lader some disguise, so that it cannot be readily sted; but it is true, beyond doubt; and if it not for the laws of nations, which make the Afslave trade piracy, the mass of the merchants of and New York would openly prosecute the E. The spirit which sustains the Fugitive Slave a would prosecute the slave trade any where. as, sir, look this matter in the face, and speak in plain and indignant terms; and let us not ent with paper resolutions, but make the spirit or resolutions a thing of daily application and

tion in our intercourse with those guilty men.

here and contest our rights as citizens. I do not be-lieve the Mayor of Boston represents the public feeling even of Boston, low as that public feeling is. I do not believe that this creeping, crawling official is high enough in the scale of being to represent even the meanness and degradation of the city. (Ap-plause.) Sir, we have had Mayors who would have respect. It is not true that any feasible means of rescorned to act the despicable part of Mayor Bigelow. sistance to Government was discouraged by that par I am sure that JOSIAH QUINCY would never have thus ty. No man discouraged it. When the people of the disgraced the city. (Applause.) I do not believe country were summoned to Tremont Temple, and Josian Quincy, Jr., would have thus disgraced the when the evening meeting was resolved into a free old city of Boston. (Great applause.) Sir, in the re- meeting of the citizens, I ask any man who was preport of the Senate Committee, the present Mayor of ent to say whether the tone of that meeting was no Boston is adjudged to be a lawless man, in the violation of the laws of the State in the Sims case. That Boston is not so bad in sentiment as its Mayor and form, and expressed their readiness to do what i city government is evident from the fact that, after them lay—to co-operate in any feasible attempt to publishing far and wide that Sims would be taken release Thomas Sims. Can our friend say there were openly vindicated, yet the city authorities skulked tells us they waited for advice from Boston! Ah with their victim through the streets in the dark, men who have got their muskets ready do not waited for advice from Boston! after the moon went down, and before the rising of for a summons from Boston. Waited for an invita the sun. (Great applause.) I think that they feared tion! When Hampden went to the London Tower the public sentiment even of Boston, and so shrank under the order of Charles the First, 2000 arms

subserviency of the city to the Slave Power; but I an invitation! The anti-slavery that is ready to know there are more than ten righteous men left shoot the United States Marshal, and prevent the in the city, and trust that she may yet be redeemed. return of a fugitive slave, does not wait for the sum (Applause.)

man, that Mayor Bigelow is sustained by the mer- Abington who were ready for the last emergency; gusted with the man for his meanness; he was not of fifty others in Worcester;—they were not here. It is not true that the Vigilance Committee of Be an appeal to the projudices of the firemen of the ton discouraged a resort to force. They made the of the city; the grog-shops were moved to elect him; it is expensive to come to Boston. It costs twenty and I wish the merchants of Boston to bear no more five cents to come from Lynn-one dollar to com

purer and greater than that of the city. Where is themselves in his behalf, have had their daguerre in the Legislature, and did they not refuse to sustain | children, and they will all come up to Boston nex Mr. Buckingham's bill, which sought to keep the Fourth of July to see the fireworks; but they could honor of the Commonwealth unsullied? When the not spend a dollar to come to Boston and prevent th here in his strength, where were the country aboli. that occasion, that he thought a little blood would do months since, had to exert ourselves to keep the did not propose any of his own! Quaker city of Lynn from arming themselves, and But, my friends, resistance to Government is mad doing battle against the Slave Power. When the up of good sense as well as of valor. If the men o rights of men were in the dust in Boston, where were 1765 had endorsed the measures of 1776,-if James the people of Lynn, and the other towns, where they Otis and John Adams had gone into the field in '65 have promised such valorous deeds in Freedom's in support of those principles which they knew the cause? It is my opinion, that a slave can be taken country was ready to endorse in '75,-we should from any city or town in the Commonwealth, if he is have had no revolution;—they would have gone to the not kept out of the way by cunning, or rescued by scaffold. Because a man thinks it would be right to re-

Mr. Foster- Not from Worcester.

Mr. Phillips-Yes, from Worcester! Where was Worcester when, in the Sims case, we appealed to the country towns to show themselves, and sustain us in Boston? They might, at least, have sent down a delegation to see the trial of that man, and his final demy own convictions. The public sentiment of Boston and of the entire Commonwealth is rotten, utterly corrupted. I appeal to any of those who saw Sims taken away, if there was any thing which indicated a spirit of resistance to tyranny? I believe Thomas Sims could have been taken away at broad noon, and not a dog would have wagged his tongue. Nothing but an unwarrantable timidity caused the Marshal to take his victim to the wharf at the hour he did. I tell you, all is prostrate. There is no such general anti-slavery feeling prevalent as you suppose, and we might as well look the truth in the face, for we shall make no real headway until we do so. It is the Whig party, the retainers of Daniel Webster, who have nainly caused this departure from all principle and duty. I know I read it right; for the Legislature, country members and all, refused by vote the use of the State House for a meeting against the Fugitive Slave Law—refused even the use of the State House yard to the friends of freedom, because it would injure the growth of the state House are the growth of the friends of freedom, because it would injure the growth of the friends of freedom, because it would injure the growth of the friends of freedom, because it would injure the growth of the friends of freedom, because it would injure the growth of the friends of the

of the clergy and churches. He alluded to the 'sanc-timonious villains,' in the New School General As-sembly, who recently, at Utica, laughed to scorn the idea of extending a helping hand to the poor slave. He stated further, that he had just received word, that at the Unitarian Association then sitting in Bos-ton, a resolution calling for an expression of sentiment legislature. The anti-slavery enterprise has got to in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law had been reject- dispel that delusion, and to make them men, before it ed by a decided majority.

The Convention then adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION-FIRST DAY.

The Convention met at half-past 2 o'clock. was impossible for him, or any one, to say any thing too severe of Boston. He hoped that time might ahow Messrs. Phillips and Garrison to be in the right, but he was still convinced that the country son claimed as a slave, rather than that he should people were less contaminated by the influence of hurried back into bondage. He thought that the acthat the reason why men did not come down from against resistance by force, and that the party, as Worcester to assist in the Sims case was, because the ease was in the hands of the Vigilance Committee; principle. bers of that committee deprecated all violence. It was to elect Charles Samner that the Free Soil members of that Committee repudiated all violence, and therefore Sims was not rescued; for it would have had an injurious effect upon Sunner's election. had an injurious effect upon Sumner's election.

wait the decision of a legal tribunal; if they would they were not the men to come. As for Worcester, sion further than is necessary to arrive at a correct which his friend Foster lauded so highly, he had knowledge of the state of public opinion in this heard an anecdote in relation to the state of feeling Commonwealth. It seems to me that it will not be a there. Within a week after the Sims case, a gentlewaste of time to make a few criticisms upon some man from this city went to Worcester to speak, and of the statements of our friend Foster. I would not some friends came to him and besought him not to have those who were not here this morning under-stand from his representation of my remarks, that I he had uttered in Tremont Temple, for if he did, it underrate the anti-slavery feeling of the Common-wealth. Truly, I think, in some respects, the country

And there was a man in that hall who went to every has gone before the city; but in so far as immediate colored barber in Worcester to get shaved, and not one physical resistance is concerned, I said, and I still of them would shave him, for fear of losing white cus believe, that the city is just as far advanced as the country. I should be as unwilling to advise the fugitive to remain in any part of the Commonwealth as from Boston, our fathers of Lexington and Concord I should in Boston. My friend Foster says that in did not wait for a message from Sam Adams. The Worcester they are determined that the moment a man is arrested there, he shall be released. All that I have to reply to that, my friends, is this: Let Worcester release her Shadrach before she laughs at Bosmated the anti-slavery feeling of the city; but as to ton! We have done our duty here when that duty was possible. Let her take the same courageous, the same successful advantage of every opportunity that we took. Let her be more quick to see, and more sagations to take advantage of, every door left open by the Government, than Boston was in the Shadrach case! What I say is, that the moment that the Government that t it. Garrison rose and said-We will yet, sir, have it is of the city.

Fancuil Hall. (Applause.) We have no intention of Our friend Foster tells us that he knew of men submitting to imposition forever. We intend to stay ready to come into the city armed, and that some away in broad daylight, so that the law might be such sentiments in Worcester and clsewhere? He rom meeting it.

I have no desire to excuse or palitate the shameful sentative was in the Tower. They did not wait for mons of the Vigilance Committee. Three month Wendell Phillips said-I do not think, Mr. Chair- before the Sims one, I heard of a hundred men i chants of Boston. They, I know, were long ago dis. we saw nothing of them. Three weeks after, I heard

It is not true that the Vigilance Committee of Bos city, who were made to believe that he was the spe-cial friend of the firemen. He was elected by ap-pealing, also, to the rowdyism and the drunkenness than their portion of the disgrace of having such a from Plymouth—one dollar and a quarter to come man at the head of the city government. man at the head of the city government.

We are told that the anti-slavery of the country is those men, so warmly interested for Sims, as to arm proof of this? Are not these towns represented types taken, more than once, those of their wives an court house was in chains, and the slave-hunter was rendition of Sims! A witty friend of mine said on tionists? Why, my friend Buffum and I, a few good-a little of Theodore Parker's blood; but he

sist tyrannical laws by arms, it does not follow that he should resort to them on the instant, with the cer tainty of defeat. We resisted the Government a far as we could, wherever there was a prospect o success. The Sims case was carried through with sleepless watchfulness and consummate ability. Thre hundred men were on the watch, each ready to do, s ivery into the hands of the Slave Power. I speak his power to do, under the circumstances, and con far as I witnessed their conduct, the utmost that lay in sistently with his principles. Frequent calls were made upon the people to show themselves. Where were they? I intend to judge them by their fruits I never will advise a fugitive to take refuge in any part of Massachusetts, until I shall see some evi lence of a great change in the popular sentiment of

this point. I would not be unjust to the Free Soil men. I dis approve of many of their acts. I think they sacrificed Sims to the election of Mr. Sumner. Sims and silence elected Charles Sumner. The rendition o Sims, and silence, culpable silence, on the part of the Legislature in regard to many important points, have elected our new Senator to Congress. But still, it is not true that the Free Soilers in the city were cul-

from city influence, the better. The country is not so far more importance than the protection of the citizen! this matter. We all know what it is in regard to feel-Mr. Philips's speech thrilled the audience, and, sad as was the picture he sketched of our State, we all felt that the knowledge of the worst was the first atep toward removing the evil.

this matter. We all know what it is in regard to leave ing and sentiment; we know, too, how far it has gone in regard to action, and how far the preaching of the pulpit has cut the nerves of anti-slavery sentiment. On this last point, the Sims case gives us am-Mr. Garrison rose and corroborated the statement ple opportunity for judging. It is the curse of the American nation, it is the curse of the corrupt Govcan fit them for anti-slavery work. We shall never be wise by attempting to shut our eyes like the ostrich, and hiding our heads in the sand.

Mr. Foster made a few remarks in reply to Mr Phillips, observing that it was true the expense of S. S. Foster remarked that he thought, till now, it merely coming to Boston was small, but they would people were less contaminated by the truth. He said tion of the great Free Soil State Convention was

Wendell Phillips next took the stand, and spoke

has got its hand on the shoulder of the fugitive; got him fully and peaceably in its power, it is as much beyond the purpose of the country to resoue him as it is of the city.

Commonwealth. He agreed that the Sims case was managed admirably. It was conducted not only with devoted zeal, not only with earnestness and skill, but with consummate discretion; and these men, under the

circumstances, might have used the language of the old chieftain—' If by mortal arm my father's throne could have been saved, this arm the deed had done.' But circumstances were against them. The minis-ters of the law were false to the law. If the City

He wished to say one word more before he sat down. He should be, on principle, wholly opposed to the anti-slavery party taking any such ground as that he understood Mr. Foster to advise. He believed that it would be fatal as a matter of policy, but he believed, also, that it would be wrong on the ground of principle. (Cheers.) Mr. Foster had said that he would rather see men consistent in the wrong than inconsistent in the right; and although he would not use the sword himself, he would not hesitate to say to those who did—Strike for the liberty of Thomas Sims! To his (Mr. Burleigh's) mind, it made not the least difference whether he tore up a paving-stone from the street, and dashed out the brains of his enemy, and dashed out his brains with his physical force. Because he did not believe in that mode of defending his and the demolition of Mc Carty's house, and the serious injury of a lame child, of himself, and his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, and the serious injury of a lame child, of himself, and this wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, and the serious injury of a lame child, of himself, and his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, and the serious injury of a lame child, of himself, and his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, which which serious injury of a lame child, of himself, and his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, and the serious injury of a lame child, of himself, and his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, which we fired which took effect in the groin of a German.—The combatants tore up a fence, and the serious his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, which we he who call whe his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, which we he which we he where. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, which we he where. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired

PAREWELL LECTURE AT LYNN.

On Saturday evening, an elegant social entertain ment was given in honor of George Thompson, Esq. by our esteemed friend and coadjutor, Mr. James N Buffum, at his residence in Lynn, at which were present the worthy Mayor of that city, Wendell Phillips

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Lynn here as sembled, proffer anew to this world-embracing philanthropist our grateful appreciation of his labors in the cause of suffering humanity in general, and of the fettered slave population of this country in particusafe return to the bosom of his family and the land of his nativity.

lossal system of chattel slavery in the United States, which makes our republicanism a by-word in Burope, obstructs the progress of freedom throughout the world, and puts in fearful peril the peace and safety of this republic republic are supplied to the second of the ble regret and the deepest shame, the existen of this republic, we recognize in George Thompson one of our national benefactors, in view of his faithful testimonies against that foul system, and of his cours-

geous exertions for its peaceful and utter abolition.

Resolved, That, in contending with an oppressive government and a proud aristocracy at home, and for he enfranchisement of millions of his own downtrodden countrymen, he has our warmest sympathics and earnest aspirations for his complete success; and we trust the day is not far distant when there shall not be a chattel slave on the soil of America, nor a political vassal in all the dominions of Great Britain. Mr. Thompson will long have occasion to remem-

ber the friendly reception given to him in Lynn.

The Boston Post feels terribly because William W. Brown and William and Ellen Craft are hospita bly received in England; and seems to grudge them the compensation they are receiving for their labor. Does the Post think that having once been a slave should deprive a man of the right to receive an equivalent for his services forever after ?- M.

FANEUIL HALL AGAIN REFUSED .- The City Government of Boston has again refused the use of Paneuil
Hall for a public meeting. A petition signed by two
hundred legal voters, saking for its use for the purpose of hearing an address upon the Union, by Rev.
Henry Ward Beecher, was rejected by the Board of
Aldermen, at its last meeting. ment of Boston has again refused the use of Paneuil

Boston, on Friday evening, next week.

DR. NOYES WHEELER,

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGIST,

NOTICE—Letters and communications for the subscriber should be sent to him at Leicester, until and written delineations of character. SAMUEL MAY.

SAMUEL MAY.

Boston, on Friday evening, next week.

From the N. Y. Herald. DREADPUL RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT HOBOKEN.

could have been saved, this arm the deed had done. But circumstances were against them. The ministers of the law were false to the law. If the City Government had determined that the laws of the State should not be trampled under foot, if they had said to Marshal Tukey, 'The laws both you and we have sworn to support must be obeyed;' if they had said, 'You must take that man out of the hands of Marshal Devens,' it would have been done, and the men whom the U. S. Marshal might have summoned to aid him would have been scattered like autumn leaves before the whirlwind.

He thought the measures taken in the Sims case were just what they should have been. He was glad the Vigilance Committee did not advise a resort to force. As the case then presented itself, he should not have felt justified in appealing to arms, even did he believe in the rightfulness of such a resort, under any circumstances. If the people of Massachusetts were prepared for a lawless resistance to a lawless act, there would have been no need for violence—the officers of the State would have been forced to do their duty, and Sims would never have been carried back.

He wished to say one word more before he sat down. He should be, on principle, wholly opposed to the anti-slavery party taking any such ground as down. He should be, on principle, wholly opposed to the anti-slavery party taking any such ground as wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wife. McCarty fired two shots into the crowd, his wi

dashed out his brains with his physical force. Because he did not believe in that mode of defending his own liberty, he hoped the time would be far, very far distant when the missionaries of this Society should advise other men to do it. He liked the resolution which had been offered for their adoption, and whether the country was as bad as the city or not, he hoped, when every body had said what every body wanted to say on the subject, that the resolution would be adopted. (Cheers.)

George Thompson was called up by the incessant cheers and calls of the audience. He rose for a moment, and asked to be excused from making a speech, as he was suffering from the effects of his recent arduous labors. He hoped to be able to offer some remarks at the evening session.

(To be continued.)

The Germans, supposing that their victory was complete, relaxed in their pursuit, and being tired of fighting, they scattered, many of them to look for their wives and children, and female friends.

Meantime, the boys, reinforced by the Irish laborers, and by citizens of Hoboken, waited at Otto Cot-

tage for the scattered and straggling parties of Germans as they came to the ferry. Those whe were protected by women escaped, with some hisses, taunts, and curses; but every German who had not a pettient the worthy Mayor of that city, Wendell Phillips, Eqq. of Boston, and many others. The occasion was a very gratifying one to all present.

On Sunday evening, Mr. Thompson delivered an impressive farewell address on the subject of slavery to a large and highly respectable assembly in the Lyceum Hall—at the close of which, Jonathan Buffum, Esq. was called to the chair, and the following resolutions, presented and read by James N. Buffum, were adopted by acclamation:—

Whereas, we have listened to the elequent voice of George Thompson, for the last time prior to his embarkation for England—a voice which, for more than twenty years, has been lifted up to arraign tyranny and denounce cruelty on both sides of the Atlantic; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Lynn here as-

torrents. One of the constables, named Francis, had a revolver; but of what avail was it to subdue such a riot as that!

As darkness fell, the scene became more horrible, and individual stragglers were unmercifully dealt with. The theatre of battle now shifted to the ferry, and astride and in sea does the adjoining green the lar,—our deep conviction of the purity, disinterestedness and benevolence of the motives by which he
has been actuated, during his sojourn among us,—
and our best wishes for his health, happiness, and
forest type to the hours of the house attacked,
forest type to the hours of the hours of the house attacked,
forest type to the hours of the forest type to the hours of the hours, and the citizens, incensed by having their houses attacked,
forest type to the hours of the purity disinterest.

In the theare of battle now shifted to the ferry, and outside and in, and on the adjoining green, the fight raged furiously. Mr. Barker, the proprietor of the hotel adjoining the ferry, and outside and in, and on the adjoining green, the fight raged furiously. Mr. Barker, the proprietor of the hotel adjoining the ferry, and outside and in, and on the adjoining green, the fight raged furiously. Mr. Barker, the proprietor of the hotel adjoining the ferry, shut up the building.—

Meantime, the justice swore in special constables, and the citizens, incensed by having their houses attacked, flocked to the standard of the justice, who stationed the return to the bosom of his family and the land himself at the ferry, and had the Germans arrested as they passed through the gate. In this way, some forty or fifty were made prisoners, while a skirmish atce of a co- tended almost every capture ; and thus hostilities were

> for the field of battle, where they arrived at nine o'clock and when the worst of the affair was over. They beat their drum, however, and cheered most vigorously but there was not an enemy to be seen, except unfortunete stragglers, or small groups consisting of men, women and children. The main body had either passed over the ferry, or gone round to Jersey city ferry. It was said that a large number of the boys intended to attack Bucker's house during the night, and that the Germans were well prepared for them with firearms. In the course of the fight, the houses of the Germans residing in Hoboken were attacked by the boys; and one of them residing in Bloomfield street, collected a number of German friends to defend his domicile with guns, and pistols, and blunderbusses; and they came outside and swor and bunderousses; and they came outside and swor vengeance against the Short boys. They were, however, persuaded to go in, and not provoke a rencontre. While all this was going on at Hoboken, there was great excitement at the two Hoboken ferries this side, both at Barclay

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The friends of the anti-slavery cause in Massachusetts and the other New England States are requested to take particular notice of the series of Anti-Slavery Conventions now about to commence; several of the first of which will be found announced in this paper. We invite the active and hearty co-operation of every friend of the slave. The platform in all these Conventions will be free to the fullest discussion of the whole subject of Slavery, so long as that discussion is maintained in candor and propriety; and the closest scrutiny is invited of the principles and measures of the Abolitionists, by our friends and by our opponents. Come up, then, to the help of this righteous cause. Sustain these meetings by your presence. Participate in them freely, remembering those in bonds as bound with them. Fear not to face the opposition around you. It is essentially cowardly in its spirit and in all its devices, and will shrink before the fearless gaze of honest and truth-loving mem. Come, then, all who would 'obey God rather than man, and make these anti-slavery conventions the most bold and effective that have ever been held on New England soil.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent.

EF The Boston Post feels terribly because William

Reacuse of Shadbach. The trial of our worthy

RESCUE OF SHADBACH. The trial of our worth; colored fellow-citizen, James Scott, before the U. S. District Court, on the honorable charge of having as sisted in the rescue of Shadrach from the clutche of kidnappers, has been brought to a close, but the verdict had not been rendered up to the time of our going to press. Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hamp-shire, occupied about four hours, on Monday and Tuesday, in a very able defence of Scott, and in op-

PLEDGES
In behalf of Anti-Stavery Conventions, me
E. Convention, May, 1851.
Francis Jackson, Boston,
Wendell Phillips, "
Samuel Phillips, Brookline, Abington, Edmund Jackson, Boston, W. Tillinghast,
Weymouth Female A. S. Society,
William P. Atkinson, Brookline,
East Abington Sewing Circle, by M. B. Rich-East Aoington Sewing Circle, of ards, ards,
Thomas J. Hunt, Abington,
Elias Richards, Weymouth,
Reuben H. Ober,
Hingham Anti-Slavery Society, by Louisa R.
Beal,
A. Stanwood, Newburyport,
Henry W. Carter, Athol,
Ira Gray, Reading,
William Farwell, Waltham,
Samuel Barrett, Concord, Samuel Barrett, Concord, N. H. Whiting, Marshfield, Henry Moody, Albert Ford, Weymouth, George S. Flint, Rutland, Wm. Lovell, Weymouth, Dr. H. W. Williams, Wm. Scars, Wm. Sears, Charles Wheeler, Concord, J. G. Dodge, Abm. Orvis, Jarvis Lewis, Waltham, DONATIONS

To sustain Anti-Slavery Conventions, made a England Convention, May, 1861. England Concention, May, 1801.

Asa Fairbanks \$25 00 P. B. Cogawell
J. S. Stafford 500 Stillman Lothrop
Joshua T. Everett 5 00 Stillman Lothrop
Many G. Chapman 10 00 W. Wentworth
W. and Ann Ashby 10 00 M. B. Perry
Mary G. Chapman 10 00 E. Y. Perry
Joseph Post 10 00 John Rand
Bourne Spooner 10 00 Jane Bonney
Luther Melendy 5 00 J. Jones
Lucinda Melendy 5 00 Alden Sampson
Samuel May, Jr. 5 00 Simon Mears,
Lochus Coolidge 5 00 J. Crooker 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 L. M. Miles Samuel Philbrick R. H. Morrill W. P. Cocker L. B. H. M. C. Mrs. Hallowell A. Wyman Johnson Davee Mrs. E. Ayres
Robert L. Killam
S. Whitmore
Mehitable Haskell Martha Smith A. Stanwood E. L. Capron C. Remond Putnar Joseph Post H. M. Putnam Elisha Stone E. Hutchinson, Jr., J. Jackson A friend M. N. D. Ricketson Mr. Small Thomas Haskell P. Shaw 1 00 Mary T. Tidmarsh 1 00 Henry Moody 1 00 Stephen Barker J. M. Aldrich

Note.—The list of collections, for expenses of the New England A. S. Convention, is crowded out this week, but shall appear next.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

NEW SERIES.

In accordance with the action of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, a new series of Anti-Slavery Conventions is immediately to be commenced, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery

Society.

The following have already been arranged:— BLACKSTONE, (Worcester Co.)

Saturday Evening and Sunday, June 7 and 8.

The evening meetings will be held in Darling's Hall, Millville. During the morning and afternoon of Sunday, the meeting will be held in Blackstone Town Hall. Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster, and Samuel May, Jr. will attend this meeting.

STOUGHTON, (Norfolk Co.)

Sunday, June 8.

To be held in the Hall under the Universalist meeting-house, at the usual hours of assembling, day and evening.

Edmund Quincy, Parker Pillsbury, and Joseph Treat

of Ohio will be present.

Also, a lecture will be given at Blanchard's Hall, in East Stoughton, on Sunday evening, by Parker Pills-

DANIELSONVILLE, (Windham Co., Ct.)

Sunday, June 8.

This meeting will be attended by Charles C. Burleigh and Lucy Stone, and held at the usual hours of meeting, day and evening. Place of meeting to be announced in local handbills.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, (Worcester Co.) Saturday Evening and Sunday, June 14 and 15.

This Convention will be held in the Town Hall,

commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock on Saturday evenin and will be attended by Samuel May, Jr., Stephen Foster, and Lucy Stone. DUXBURY, (Plymouth Co.)

Sunday, June 15.

To be held in the Town Hall, and will be attended by Parker Pillsbury, Nathaniel H. Whiting, and others.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.

VERY SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in BLACKSTONE, commencing on Saturday evening, June 7th, and continuing on Sunday, (8th,) through the day and evening.

On Saturday and Sunday evenings, the meeting will be held in the Hall at Millville, and on Sunday, forenoon and afternoon, at the Blackstone Town Hall.

Names of speakers are given in Conventions list.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

ABINGTON NOTICE. H. C. WRIGHT will speak in the Town Hall, on Sunday, June 8, on the subject of Human Rights and

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in HINGHAM, at the Town Hall, on Sunday, June 15, at the usual hours. LUCY STONE,

An Agent of the Massachusetta Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in CENTRAL VILLAGE, DATVILLE, and WILKINSON, (Windham county, Ct.,) during next week. Full particulars to be announced at the Danielsonville meeting on Sunday next.

JOSEPH TREAT, JOSEPH TREAT,

Of Ohio, on behalf of the New England A. S.
Convention, will lecture and attend meetings as follows:

East Eandolph,

Randolph,

At the Stoughton Convention, Sunday,

Lynn,

Tuesday,

Wednesday,

Marblehead,

Manchester,

Rockport,

Gloucester,

Saturday,

Saturday,

12.

Rockport,

Gloucester,

Saturday,

Saturday,

14.

Essex,

Sunday,

15.

OLD COLONY.

A meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Sunday, June 15, in Duxbury Town Hall. Town Hall.

Parker Pillsbury, N. H. Whiting and others will address the meeting.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

HARWICH. A public meeting will be held in Union Hall, Harwich, on Sunday, June 8, to commence at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

Nathaniel H. Whiting of Marshfield will be present, and address the meeting.

Phrenological Examinations.

From the Worcester Spy. BEVENTY-SIX AND PIPTY-ONE. BY WACHUSETT.

Hurrah I for the land which Hancock bore, And Warren and Prescott, true ! Hurrah! for the deeds they did of yore, When liberty bade them do: They broke the yoke of the tyrant proud, Though a mighty king was he; And they snapt the chains, with indign: n: hands, He had bound on the limbs of the free. Hurrah! for the days of seventy-six, With its dauntless, deathless men, Who hallowed the hills of the old Bay State-

God grant they were back again ! The Briton came, with scornful words, Across the Eastern waves, And he bade our fathers sheathe their swords, And wear the brand of slaves; But Lexington and Bunker Hill Can toll how they obeyed:

They would neither yield to the tyrant's will, Nor the hireling Hessian's blade. Then hurrah for the days of seventy-six-Hurrah for our grandsires true! They were men who lived in those glorious days, Who could dare, and bravely do.

The stars looked down, and nightly saw The red devouring flame Co sume the home our fathers reared, On upland, glen, and stream; And the pale sad moon, with silver ray, The check of the infant kissed, As like a marble child it lay On its murdered mother's breast; But still our fathers would not vield To the tyrant's cold decree, And with bleeding hearts they won for us The birthright of the free.

But. God of freedom! how can we Recall those glorious days. When Otis dared, in Fancuil Hall, The holy name to praise? Oh, how can we the deeds repeat, That gave us name and fame, Nor feel the blush o'erspread our cheeks, Nor hang our heads in shame? For, God of freedom ! in Fancuil Hall The voice of the dough-face reigns : And recreant Boston bows her head To Slavery's hell-forged chains.

On Warren's grave the shameless tools Of the slavoerst can stand, And laugh at the laws our fathers made When freemen owned the land; And they sit in the court where Story sat, Base Lunt, and baser 'Ben.' And they scorn the laws of the Old Bay State, And to slavery sell her men! Dead, dead is the soul of seventy-six, That bearded the proud array Of the kingly tyrant of the Isles. By Boston's trembling bay.

But ho! ye yeomen, stout and true, On Holden's grassy hills; And ho! ye men who hold the plough By Brookfield's flowery rills; And ho! ye Wor'ster artizans, With brawny arms and strong, To whom the names of seventy-six And memories belong; Oh say, must Massachusetts be Henceforth the bloodhound's slave. The crawling and cringing flunkey of The tyrant and the knave?

THE ARMY OF REFORM. BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Yes, ye are few-and they were few Who, daring storm and sea, Once raised upon old Plymouth Rock 'The anthem of the free.'

And they were few, at Lexington, That lightning-flash, that thunder-peal, That told the storm was nigh.

And they were few, who dauntless stood Upon old Bunker's height. And waged with Britain's strongth and pride.

And they were few, who, all unawed By kingly 'rights divine,' The Declaration, rebel scroll, Untrembling dared to sign

Yes, ye are few, for one proud glance Can take in all your band, As now against a countless host,

Firm, true and calm ye stand Unmoved by Folly's idiot-laugh. Hate's curse, or Envy's frown, Weering your rights as royal robes,

Your manhood as a crown,-With eyes whose gaze, unveiled by mists, Still rises, clearer, higher .-With stainless hands, and lips that Truth Hath touched with living fire,

With one high hope, that ever shines Before you as a star,—
One prayer of faith, one fount of strength,— A glorious few ye are!

Ye dare not fear, ye cannot fail. Your destiny ye bind To that sublime, eternal law, That rules the march of mind

See yon bold eagle toward the sun Now rising free and strong, And see you mighty river roll Ah! yet near earth the eagle tires.

But naught can stay the human "Tis upward, onward, ever! It vet shall tread the star-lit paths,

By highest angels trod, And pause but at the farthest world In the universe of God.

'Tis said that Persia's baffled king, In mad, tyrannic pride, Cast fetters on the Hellespont, To curb its swelling tide:

But Freedom's own true spirit heaves The bosom of the main : It tossed those fetters to the skies, And bounded on again!

The scorn of each succeeding age On Xerxes head was hurled, And o'er that foolish deed was pealed The long laugh of a world. Thus, thus, defeat, and scorn, and shame Is his, who strives to bind

The restless, leaping waves of thought, The free tide of the mind. TRUTH. m ... simula truth, moves all men more

Beformatory.

GOD, AN INCENTIVE TO LOVE AND GOODNESS.

Возтов, Мау 26, 1851.

DEAR GARRISON In the foregoing letter, I have shown that what the priests and politicians of the American Church and Republic call God is but an almighty, everpresent instigator and protector of crime; inasmuch as they quote his authority to sanction slavery and war, which necessarily embody every wrong that man can commit against man. I have been careful to distinguish between the God of Nature and what they worship and teach as God.

Some may be shocked at what they will call my irreverence. My answer is-I have no more reverence for what slaveholders and warriors worship as God, than I have for slavery and war. I think and speak of the former as I do of the latter. It matters not what people call this great incentive to crime. I have no respect for names-not even for the name of God. This, as well as other titles, may stand for the embodiment of injustice, wrath and rery and blood. And such is the popular veneration for the name, that men look with approval on any principle or practice which any man sees fit to desassis, slaveholder, hangman, warrior, are all comby Church and State, that monster is named GoD; which I deem necessary to constitute God.

those who trample beneath their feet all its moral precepts. The Sabbath, the meeting-house, the orpractically hate and despise their fellow-beings. as ourselves; or which require us to render evil for They denounce him as an irreverent, sacrilegious evil, or to do to others what we are not willing they man, who, as they say, desecrates a meeting-house, a So they reverence the name of God, but openly and perseveringly pour contempt upon every principle of God, by improving their conceptions of man; est sympathies of our nature.

I would not reverence the name of Allah; were I among cannibals, I would not reverence the title of their God-because those names are significant of monstrous crimes. Nor will I, in this land, reverence the title of God, because (1) no name or title is worthy to be reverenced; and (2) because that title. as generally used, is applied to an idea not less hideous and detestable than that which by Hindoos and Mohammedans is designated by Juggernaut and Allah. He who most truly and practically respects truth, justice and humanity, most truly and devoutly reverences the Creator of all things. I would have reverence cultivated, no matter to what extent, provided it be rightly directed; but reverence becomes most ruinous to man, when it is directed towards titles, station, times, places, books, or ordinances. In proportion as men reverence a being that ders, of the Liberator. approves of slavery and war, especially if he be called God or Jehovah, they will regard with indifference or complacency, the crimes essential to their ous communications' under consideration; but he has existence. In proportion as they reverence the kindly administered a little compliment and reproofslaveholder, the slave-trader, the slave-hunter, the not altogether due yet, however. prove and perpetrate theft, robbery, piracy and murmen to deeds of mutual love, justice, kindness, and of its utility?

venge, oppression and slaughter. priests and politicians, and by churches and politi- prejudice or wilful neglect, I deprive myself of useful cal parties, against Anti-Slavery and Non-Resist- knowledge, then, of course, I am in the fault. It is ance. Whether drawn from expediency, from the my endeavor, however, to keep my mind always oper Bible, or from Nature, they are all resolved into that to conviction, and embrace truth wherever, whenever, one idea, called God. Every step taken to abolish and through whatever channel it may come-as readslavery, war, or the death-penalty, has been opposed ily from a 'squalid cellar in Broad street as a beauti by what their perpetrators and apologists call God, ful front parlor in Beacon.' God, as the almighty incentive to and supporter of La Roy Sunderland's back parlor is not so 'terrible these outrages, has stood in the way of every effort to me as friend Whiting seems to intimate. It was to promote love and peace, and to induce men to respect liberty and life as sacred and immutable. the investigations were made, which induced the rep God, as the auctioneer of slave-markets, as the com-mander-in-chief of armies and navies, and as the which 'the great Teacher' is said to advise 'to be common hangman of the world, has stood sentinel the light shine - to lend, not wishing to receive

the Author of our being sanctions war, or slavery, tute as well as others,) in the open said to a priest in Vienna, when he asked, 'Would 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.' you hang a man if God told you to do it?' 'No,' Priend Whiting gave my expression of 'sound mine was my answer. 'What would you do?' said he, and medium intellect,' which was used in no bad sens I have been asked, 'Would you sacrifice your only son, or wage an exterminating war, if God commanded you to do so?' 'No,' was my answer.
'What would you do?' has been asked. 'I would sacrifice and exterminate such a God, I have replied. Then it has been asked, 'What do you and that some organs are too largely developed for mean by that?" 'I mean to deny the existence, scorn the worship and defy the power of any being. of equilibrium, intellectual or mental, as well as physical second sec as God, who ever did or ever can require men to do ical. such deeds. I mean that such conceptions of God are monstrous and most injurious; and I would ings up the present hour, I have not been disposed to beld them up to the contempt and execration of denounce the affair as a humbug or imposition, but mankind, by whomsoever they are entertained, or have always had misgivings relative to their being a however sacredly they are cherished. I have no truly correct communication from departed spirit more respect for the opinions entertained of God by slaveholding and war-making Christians and Repub- impressed that, ere long, some other development, o hicans, than I have for those cherished by the wor-shippers of Juggernaut. The God of such Chris-doubt in my mind, and others who are anxious to tians is to be treated as we treat the Juggernaut of the Brahmins. To treat him with respect is to give riosity, but as a foreshadowing of a new era in pro the most efficient support to all the pollutions and gressive natural philosophy. crimes that are essential to slavery and war.'

sense of that term. No being in the universe that has power to love and to discriminate between truth has power to love and to discriminate between truth and falsehood, justice and injustice, right and wrong, good and evil, can, in this sense, be an atheist. To of intolerance, bigotry, superstition and witchcraft all such, a consciousness of the being of a God is again. as innate and necessary, as a consciousness of their as innate and necessary, as a consciousness of their Friend Whiting does not perceive that I am free t admit, or courageous enough to deny, the manifesta eschew the worship of what slaveholding and war-

for, till we are so, we cannot be honest and true to r own nature, or to Nature's God.

To be true to man s to be true to God; to love nd respect man, is to love and respect God; to be just and to do good to man, is to worship God. In no other way can we love and worship God. We ove no duties to God aside from those which we owe to man. Those who hate and despise man, hate and despise God: whatever outrage we do to man, we do to God. To pray and sing, and shout nine cheer for God, while we howl on the track of some trea bling fugitive slave; to build gorgeous temples for God, while we drive men, women and children out to wander in the wilderness, houseless and homeless to sing songs of praise to God, while we pronound the doom of slavery or death upon our fellow-beings; to be zealous for God, and against man; and thus to sacrifice man to God, in his physical, social, intellectual or spiritual nature, under pretence of honor ing God, may win for us fame among men, as devou worshippers of God; but before Him who is justice and love, we must stand as the earth's worst crimi nals. May I but love human beings with all m soul, mind and strength, and be found laboring wi a martyr's zeal and courage to rescue them fro venge. The perpetrators and advocates of war and descrations of slavery, war, drunkenness, and all slavery take advantage of the general reverence for the title of God, to shield themselves from condemnative for the title of God, to shield themselves from condemnative God will pass upon me! He who works for man, works for God; and in no other nor higher sens can work for Him.

No being in the universe can have power over principle or practice which any man sees fit to designate by it. Thief, robber, murderer, pirate, as a fellow man; or to violate any law of his nature. I know slavery and war to be wrong, because they are bined into one being, and by priests and politicians, contrary to self-evident truth, and to the laws of on nature. They are self-evident wrongs. I will not, and because I will not respect that or any other therefore, submit the question to any tribunal, since title when thus applied, they denounce me as a I have previously determined not to abide by any deblasphemer. So be it; I cannot be true to justice, cision, if it be against me. The God of Nature has to love, to humanity, and respect any name that is no power to make slavery or war right. They are associated with slavery and war, to justify their existence for an hour. I would do homage to love, right. When God can convert a lie into truth, injustice, truth, goodness, and reverence that being as justice into justice, love into wrath, revenge into for-God who, in my opinion, is the perfect personification of these moral attributes, combined with others pirucy into piety, all that is impure and cruel into all which I deem necessary to constitute God.

The Bible, as a Book, is reverenced devoutly by he make it right for man to kill or enslave man.

Obedience to the laws of our social and spiritue nature is our paramount duty. All commands are dinances, are reverenced sacredly by those who should do to us. If what men call God conflicts Sabbath, or an ordinance; and honor him as a saint with man's 'right to life, Kberty, and the pursuit of Sabbath, or an ordinance; and noner and chil-and a hero, who desecrates men, women and chil-happiness, this fact demonstrates that their God is a mere phantom, existing powhere but in their own imaginations. I would improve men's conception of justice and equity, and insult and scorn the holiteem; I would bring men to know God as a being Were I in Hindostan, I would not reverence the all-wise, all-pure, and all-perfect, not by holding up name of Juggernaut or Shera; were I in Turkey, man as totally deprayed and inclined only to evil. but by teaching them to regard man as made in the

Divine image-as God manifest in the flesh. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SPIRITUAL KNOCKINGS-AGAIN.

In a reply and comments from friend B. S. Whi ting, in the last Liberator, on a partly expresse thought or two of mine in the Liberator of April 11. on spiritual communications, &c., he dissents from my positions. If permitted, I would like to make a few further remarks. I am not disposed to ask a contin uance of the discussion with friend Whiting, or any one else, on the subject, from the following reasons :lat. I have neither time nor ability properly to arrange my thoughts on paper.

2nd. I doubt, very much, whether it would be in ces, or if directed towards evil principles and practi- teresting or edifying to the editor, or many of the rea

3d. I do not perceive that friend Whiting's reply has thrown any new light or proof on the 'myster

warrior, the hangman, the thief, the robber, the pirate, the assassin, especially under the name Divine and devotion to truth the possession of which will He admits my cander and sincerity, but thinks tha Providence or Holy God, they will be induced to ap-Can I have entire confidence in the truth of an

der. A God that approves of slavery and war is a theory or system, while wrapped in mystery, and its nation's greatest curse; for instead of instigating devoted friends cannot explain it, or give evidence good-will, he but incites them to mutual wrath, re-

but I am compelled to believe that which makes the I have carefully noted the objections urged by strongest impression on the mind. But if, through

etition of that expression. It did not strike me at the over the souls of men, to guard them against all arguments in opposition to slavery, war, and the gallows, and in favor of love, forgiveness, justice, anoint the eyes of the blind, unstop the ears of the and human brotherhood.

I will not argue the question with any one whether limbs, proclaim glad tidings to the people, (the destior the gallows. I would as soon argue the question places? He ventured to give utterance to that distaste of my own existence. I would say to all, as I once ful and obsolete, yet glorious and living sentence, that

' Hang such a God,' said I, 'and let the man go free.' on my part, rather a high coloring. My want of abil ity to write my thoughts correctly, or using the neces my excuse.

It is abundantly admitted that very many well

their counter organs. Consequently, there is a wan

From the commencement of the Rochester knock have the reality to rely upon, not as a matter of or

Friend Whiting's belief, or my disbelief, in the cas Atheist! No man can be an atheist, in the literal amounts to but little as yet, beyond the region of our another. This is the age of theorizing, spiritualizing

ians Jews and beathen call God, is to He thinks the channel (the public press) thr

be an atheist, then should all strive to be atheists; which I have obtained my information is defective. rally level, or moderately undulating; the soil is fer-I think so too. But, after reading both sides, and tile and productive: when properly cultivated, that which took no side in the matter, I have tried, yields, in great abundance, all kinds of grain, fruit by the aid of nature and reason, to weigh the merits and demerits as correctly as possible under the cir-

down-trodden of my race, without asking or receiving through the midst of lofty pines, many of which were any 'fee, stipulated or not,' for so doing. Whatover time, pains or exertion I have devoted to the

The government and laws of this country are so

placed a second time in the company of 'selfish, and happy; but, with many, that same malevolen niggardly and mean spirits of Yankeedom, which befeeling, which is the main basis of colonization, pregrudge and often refuse any remuneration of services vails. Here, if they would have such respect from slavery, priest-ridden Mammon-worshippers.'

any way, pay their hopest debts, or buy a luxury of in what is, to them, a comfortable state; other any kind, (animal flesh not excepted,) are debarred again, are in a deplorably destitute condition, partly

pel preached, or glad tidings given?

rived to meet a few friends, under the name of a Vigilance Committee, to devise means, if we can, to ten from Jamaica in favor of emigration of colored peo aid and protect outraged and down-trodden human- ple to the West Indies instead of coming to Canada, ity, directly now with us.

JONATHAN WALKER.
Plymouth, May 4, 1851.

N. B. Between three and four weeks ago, two fucaster county, Penn., to avoid being kidnapped. They an exception, of extremely rare occurrence, and of are apparently smart, well-behaved and likely men; course an unsuitable data upon which to found an arbut, up to this hour, they have not been able to find gument in favor of emancipation to the West Indies. here to persons of low character, and these men have the West Indies, unknown to the liberty-loving emo pay rent in advance; but that avails nothing, so long as they belong to the abused class; and the Vigilance Committee has not been able to provide for them-so we are here all huddled up in our little cabin. Others have come here and gone away for the same reason. Are we not great anti-slavery folks in

LETTER FROM HIRAM WILSON.

St. CATHARINE's, (C. W.) May 20, 1851. WM. L. GARRISON:

liberty to write, though I must contess that it is more slave in his chains, nor the more favored yet desolate, when, in the night, she took another boat to Cincin

readers of your paper. the giving him up to the Georgia claimant.

but in flight to civilized countries?

rather than death; their professed friends are sacred-

and daughters of toil, who will cheerfully give them.

alaves, consisted of 150 lashes upon his naked body.

alaves to industry, and be content with the ample reaclyes to industry, and be content with the ample re-wards of industry. The face of the country is gene-lashes at a time. So much for the punishment, by

encircle the upper province, afford the best of facili-'I was pained and ashamed to hear from you,' ties for navigation, and abound with fish. The resays friend Whiting, 'who have spent so much of sources of our everlasting forests, which are among your time in preaching, and advocating the cause of the finest in the world, have not yet been half detruth, justice and humanity for a fee, - whether stip- veloped; pioneer settlers have frequently made a profitable use of their valuable timber while preparing to ulated or not, no matter, such sentiments. Stable use of their valuable timber while preparing to On that point, friend W. has 'mistaken his man.' stir the rich soil which produced it. The forest From the time the heavy chains were cut from my abound with oak, elm, chesnut, black walnut, white lim's, and I was permitted to pass out of a miscrable walnut, hickory, poplar or white wood, basswood, butpri on, after eleve a months solitary confinement for an attempted act of humanity, in June, 1846, I have deton wood, beach, mable, ash, (black and white,) chervoted much time to the cause of the suffering and have travelled nearly twenty miles upon a stretch

cause of truth, justice and humanity, has been, on my well known that it is hardly necessary to speak of part, a free-will offering; and what little has been them. The government knows no man by the color given me has been done on account of my pressing of his skin, and the laws are equitable and impar-need, and not as a reward for advocating 'truth, jus-tial. Colored men are eligible to office, if educated tice and humanity.' Yet I am not opposed, by any and competent to fill offices, yet the prejudices of means, to any body being fully remunerated for any color are strong with the majority of the people. Formeans, to any body being fully remanerated for any service or benefit done to human kind.

Again; says friend Whiting, 'My experience warrants me in assuring you the most courteous and gentlemanly attention while there, (at Mr. Sunderland's,) are subject to many grievances on account of prejudiand the fullest opportunity for critical examination. ces, but if their rights are infringed upon, they car Will you go? As readily have redress by recourse to law, as any other people. A large share of the Canadian populapense; not even to the extent of 'a few visits, to tion, including the most wealthy and influential, gov-I will again allude to the 'fee,' at the risk of being them, and doubtless rejoice to see them prosperous endered to the cause of God,' or in that of the 'pro- others as would be worth having, they must first re lavery, priest-ridden Mammon-worshippers.' apect themselves. Their condition varies with their Notwithstanding the expense of making those visits variation of character, disposition, habits, &c. With to gain personal information is not large to those able regard to worldly substance, many of them are prosto meet it; still, those who, like myself, cannot, pering; many more of them are able barely to live communicating with the spirits of our departed on account of intemperate and idle habits, and partly friends through that medium. To whom is this gos- owing to causes which were unavoidable, such as honest leanners, attendant upon emigration to Cana.

Had friend Whiting been intimately acquainted da, loss of health, &c. They are generally a vigowith me and my circumstances for a few years past, rous, healthy people in this country, and can find em he would have been slow to attribute to me any thing ployment, if they have a mind to work. Very few of a niggardly or begrudging disposition; or only, for need be idle, either in summer or winter, for lack of a few weeks past, to have witnessed our condition, and worked with me in mud-docks, under the bottoms of want of employment, they have more time and better vessels, in all possible positions, from day to day, in advantage for the cultivation and discipline of the order to meet the demands of hunger, cold and op- mind. Though much has been done to enlighten pression; yes, or even to-day, shut in by the storm, them and improve their condition, they are still, to scated in a rough and humble cabin, (the best habita- great extent, an ignorant and degraded people. Their tion I can have,) writing this scrawl, surrounded by degradation is mainly the fault of others, but partly dependant family of wife and small children, an in- their own. Their prospect of becoming an intelligent, valid relative, 'and a half-dozen others,' not gentle-men of cloth and standing, not safeguards of the ever, to be more docile, and to receive and appreciate American Union, but fugitive slaves, with their little good wholesome advice upon various points, upon ones, terrified, from their whips and chains-victims which they have already had 'line upon line, precept of American barbarity, unable, after being here three upon precept.' With regard to their religious meetweeks, to find any other habitation to shelter them ings, educational advantages, social habits of life, &c., from the violent storms which have visited our coast they are too clanish, and quite too exclusive for their recently, in the town, sacred as the landing-place of own good. Their clanish tendencies incline them to our liberty-loving Pilgrim Pathers from foreign op- perform low, menial services in cities and towns; pression, solely because they are guilty of the unpar- whereas they should scatter, for the purpose of breath donable sin of being a fraction darker than most of ing the wholesome air of the country, and becoming our neighbors. Is there no escape—is there no avoid-enrolled with Nature's nobility as independent tillers ing-is there to be no end to this dastardly, cruel and of the soil. I frequently advise them to go back into afernal prejudice, in the vicinity of the Puritan the country among farmers, and those who do are re-Rock?

It is with much difficulty that I scratch these lines, had much to do this winter to preserve the poore. with a hand crippled and scarred with a Mexican bul- class of the refugees in this quarter from suffering. It let and an American branding-iron, and a half-dozen is to be hoped that they will never again have to enlarge fresh cracks, caused by hard work in the dock, counter so rigorous a winter as the last, the first to procure an honest temporary subsistence.

I now close abruptly, in haste, as the time has arin Canada for fifteen years.

and has referred to a letter of mine in the American Missionary, descriptive of the intense cold and conse quent suffering of a few of the sable refugees. My letter was truthful at the time, as describing what gitives came here with their families, last from Lan- then existed, but having relation to that which was igrants, who plant themseives in Canada, and which far outweigh the evil of our brief wintry chills.

I was called on yesterday by a fine-appearing mar

a refugee from Arkansas, who was a fell poor Nelson Hackett, prior to his (Hackett's) escape to Canada. This man found his wife at Hamilton she having escaped to this country a few months before him. The circumstances of their escape and reunion in Canada were remarkable. He was held near the Western limit of Arkansas by Alfred Wallace, MY DEAR FRIEND-Presuming a few lines from from whom Hacket had fled; his wife was held upon my pen will be acceptable to your readers, I take the a neighboring plantation. But a few months ago she was sold, and brought, by her purchaser, with her congenial with my feelings to labor silently in the two small children, on their way to the State of Ken cause of philanthropy, than to report progress. This tucky. On coming up the river, she left her master is mainly the reason why you hear from me so un-frequently. I am aware that neither the dejected This brought her and her children part of the way, homeless fugitive from slavery, have truer-hearted friends on earth, than are many, very Many, of the Northward. At length, she found herself safe in a free country. She was not long in this province till It is proper that such, whether American or trans. she wrote back to her former master and family in Atlantic, should be well informed as to the nature of Arkansas, dating her letter in Canada, but not in any this asylum for the oppressed-its government and particular place. She wrote that she was well, and laws—its climate, soil, productions, &c., and the present state and prospects of its now numerous and rapidly increasing colored population. The time has never been when reliable information respecting Canada was more needed than at present. The atrocious tially, through a little girl in the family, but four or Fugitive Slave Law is doing a desperate work. It has five years old, who, in her childish simplicity, told already disturbed the peace of thousands, and driven him that they had been talking about his wife—tha them to this country, and many more are yet to come. she was in Canada, and that her father had a letter It has been executed at the East with a sort of fiendish from her. The hereft husband's naxiety was great infatuation, which brands with infamy and covers and his curiosity excited to the highest pitch. It was with deep and damning guilt, those who aided or strange news to him, and he knew not what to make abetted in its execution. Had poor Sims been taken of it. At length, he cautiously inquired of an elde to the Great Elm on Boston Common, and put to death by hanging upon the first limb, and his agony and letter, in the absence of her parents, and privately read death-struggles, as an innocent sufferer, been witness- it to him, but charged him not to let it be known tha ed by a horrified multitude covering the whole Com- she had done so. This encouraged him to seek for mon, it could not have caused a greater stigma upon liberty, and at the same time for his absent wife and the good name of Boston, or caused the infliction of a children, and he was soon missing. He came down deeper wound upon Christianity and civilization, than the Arkanaas river some three or four hundred miles to the Mississippi, and over to Canada West. Not If such scenes occur in the heart of New England, knowing where to find his wife, he looked first about where the highest professions of regard for law and Sandwich and Malden, came thence to Chatham. order are emblazoned to the world, what hope is there thence to London. Not content to stop in either of for trembling thousands in the nominally free States, those places, he came down to Hamilton. There he knew not that his wife was in the place, till happily The colored people of the North are bound to re- he met her in the street-and indescribably joyful carer than life, and shun slavery must have been the meeting! She soon conducted their professed friends are sacred. him to her humble cot, where he renewed the happy ly bound to make common cause with them in their greetings of liberty, with his children. His name is afflictions, and sooner sacrifice their own lives than Wm. Murdock. The poor fellow is in need of a litsuffer a brother, of whatever hue, to be dragged into the assistance, which it is not at present in my power to render him. William informs me that Every abolitionist, who deserves the name, should. Hackett was brought back by Wallace, his master, with a martyr zeal, maintain this position at the peril who had four hundred and fifty slaves on his plantaof life or of being called an anarchist or an infidel. But with respect to Canada, as an asylum, let me say; this is the land of hope and promise—not for the vagrant—not for the idler—not for the visious or intem—
sold off to the interior of Texas—that the first perate—but for the hard-handed, noble-hearted sons whipping, which was done in the presence of all the

savaga barbarians, of a humon chattel, for running of with a horse chattel for freedom ! I have in possession other interesting narratives, but no time at present to communica'e them.

Yours, for God and humanity, HIRAM WILSON.

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CDWARD YOUNG, cabinet-maker, 58 Carver st. famed, and caused the leg to swell and become in-famed, and caused the most awful ulcers and seres. that defied the skill and treatment of the best physi-cians of Quebec, the place of my residence at that time. Dr. Douglas, one of the most popular surgeons of Quebec, assured me there was little hope of my re-

covery.

I came to Boston; my limbs were now both affect.
ed. I applied to Dr. Phelps: he tried his skil, but without any success, and I was then induced to tall upon Dr. Warren, who gave me some relief; but still upon Dr. warren, who gave me some relief; but still upon Dr. warren, who gave me some relief; but still upon Dr. warren, who gave me some relief; but still upon Dr. warren, who gave me some relief; but still upon Dr. warren, who gave me some relief; but still upon Dr. warren, who gave me some relief; but still upon Dr. warren, who gave me some relief; but still upon Dr. warren, who gave me some relief; but still upon Dr. warren er some time, I grew quite disheartened, my limbe were almost a mass of sores from my knees down is my ankles, scarcely allowing me to sleep or rest, day or night. I had read a good deal about Russis Slave, but having used so many advertised plasters and salves, and tried so many things, that I felt little in-terest in the Russis Salve; although repeatedly advis-ed by my friends to try it. I was too skeptical to do so. At length, a man brought me a box of Russis Salve, which I applied to my limbs, as the directions im-plied. I really began to feel a sensation of peculiar lensantness about my razing sores. I went down to pleasantness about my raging sores. I went down Redding & Co's, 8 State street, and bought two boas Redding & Co's, 8 State street, and bought two boxes. I have used, in all, nearly four boxes of this great Salve. My limbs are now, with the exception of the scars, as perfect as ever they were. The ulcers have healed up, the sores have nearly all disappeared, and I hesitate not to say, that by the time I have used the fourth box of the Russia Salve, I shall be cured. I consider my case one of the severest tests the Salve could possibly encounter.

I would add, that having the Salve in my hous, and member of my family suffering year much fear.

n member of my family suffering very much free. Piles, I recommended the use of the Russia Salva, which cured them with great ease, and in a very brief

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which cures used time.
Yours, very respectfully,
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Yours, respectfully, WM. LLOYD GARRISON. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

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